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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

E. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1874. NO. 300.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

Y THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, August 29.—Over two hundred rlists have been killed and many unded in the attack on Puycerda. The publican garrison have nineteen rrels of dynamite with which they will ow up the place if the Carlists succeed in rying it. A force of Carlists entered laharn, twenty-four miles southwest of gerona, on the 25th inst., and sacked the uses, levied a contribution of $17,000 m the clergy, shot four volunteers, freed e convicts and burned the railway station.

It is thought 100,000 men will be added the army by conscription.

THE SIEGE OF PUYCERDA.

MADRID, August 31.—General Copes minuiquez is marching to the relief of yycerda. He arrived yesterday at eche. The Carlists have made a ght attack on Puycerda, and ain been driven back with heavy loss. ey have burned their dead, and appear be preparing to leave. It is reported that e Carlists suffered heavily in an engagent near Ripoll.

Belgium.

HE BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 29.—A dispatch from ussels to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that e International Conference at a full sitting jected the four introductory general prinples proposed by Russia, and all propoals concerning reprisals. The course of deration has been peaceful, and there has en no recrimination between German d French delegates.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

The final sitting of the International nference was held yesterday. All the embers signed the protocol, except the legates from Great Britain and Turkey, ho postponed attaching their signatures.

France.

DECREE FOR ELECTIONS.

PARIS, August 29.—President MacMahon as signed the decree, ordering elections be held in seven departments on the 14th October next, to fill vacancies in the National Assembly.

CARLISTS DISARMED.

The French authorities have disarmed a arlist battalion for entering French territory. The Carlists have since been more reumspect.

England.

STRICT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

LONDON, August 31.—Quarantine regulations have been put in force at nenstown, which cause great hindrance commerce. All persons are prohibited om leaving or disembarking from vessels om ports in America, the West Indies, e Mediterranean and Black seas, until it ascertained that such vessels have a ear bill of health.

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, August 29.—The sale of the ondon *Hour* has been prohibited by the uthorities.

Austria.

UBLICATION OF THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

VIENNA, August 30.—The *Neue Freie resse* publishes the text of the circular ote, from the Russian government, dated ugust 19th, declining to recognize Spain. he note says that Russia cannot recogize a government which is unrecognized in its own country. She has wish to interfere with the internal affairs of Spain, and favors no party there. he will officially communicate with any overnment which possesses legal authority, and promises to be permanent. Germany and Austria are free to act in the matter in accordance with their own interests.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—The steamship erman, from New York, has arrived at.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 29, 5 P. M.—Consols, for oney and account, 92¾ @ 93⅜ for 1885, 103¾ do 67, 109@109⅜, 1867's, 106⅝; New York entral 96; Erie 26@26¾; do preferred 47. Talw 42s 6d@42s 9d.

PARIS, August 29.—Rentes 63 francs 57½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—Cotton a shade firmer 35@35¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export and 3,100 American. Insured 31 29s 6d@29s 9d. Breadstuffs dull. heat 10s@10s 3d for average California white; s 6d@11s 4c for club do. Spirits of petroleum d. Tallow 40s 9d.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

Card from Frank Moulton.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Frank Moulton rints a card to-day, stating that he notified he Beecher Committee, that he was ready o be cross-examined at any time but the ommittee took no notice of his offer; consequently he went to Plymouth Church st night, having a right there as a member of the congregation, and his wife being member of the church. After hearing he misrepresentations in the report, he unta note to the Moderator requesting to be eard, but was not so permitted. Mr. oulton says he has in his possession a tter from Mr. Beecher stating that Prof. aymond, who made the attack on him Moulton) last night, knows nothing bout the case, although Raymond himself ublicly stated last night that he knew all bout it. Mr. Moulton says he will have l the letters printed, and concludes his rd as follows: "I have sought for four ars for the sake of the innocent children two families, to shield Mr. Beecher from e exposure of his crime of adultury. ut Mr. Beecher, his Committee, and his hurch have united to compel me, for my wn self-protection, to reveal him to the orld, as I shall shortly do, in a still worse ght than that in which he now stands."

R. BEECHER PREACHES AT TWIN MOUNTAIN.

TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., August 30.— r. Beecher preached here to-day to a congegation of over a thousand persons. pecial trains were run over the railroad om Lancaster and the Fabyan House, hile hundreds came by coaches and ivate conveyances from the Mountain otel and the surrounding country. Takg as the text the fourth and fifth verses f the twelfth chapter of Romans, he eached over an hour, commanding the osest attention. His sermon was proounced one of his most successful efforts.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SERVICES.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Services were eld in Plymouth Church this morning nd evening. No reference was made at ither service to the Beecher-Tilton matr. At the evening service Mrs. Beecher ad an attack of heart disease, to which e is subject, and had to be taken from e church to her room.

SALEM, OHIO.

eturn Match Between "Reserves" and "Quakers."

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., August 29, 1874.

The return game between the "Reerves," of Youngstown, and the "Quers," of this place, was played on the ounds of the latter yesterday, and ended another victory for the "Quaker" boys, 'a score of 29 to 14. A large crowd witssed the game, which, up to the seventh ning, was beautifully played on the part the "Quakers," both in the field and at e bat. The "Reserves" did not play up their mark.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Central Park, on the western borders of hicago, was formally opened to the public Saturday.

At Chicago, Saturday, the Chicago base ll nine defeated the Baltimores by a ore of four to nothing.

There was a heavy storm on Friday evenng near Evansville, Ind., flooding everying and doing great damage to sewers d railroads.

Professor Davidson and party, who are ing out to observe the transit of Venus, ied from San Francisco by the steamer pan, on Saturday.

Mr. Cochran, the editor of the Fort ayne *Gazette*, severed his connection th that journal Saturday.

The steamers Republic, The Queen, City Richmond and Greece from Liverpool, d Trinacria, from Genoa, arrived at New rk yesterday.

The limit for entries at the Northern Inana races, to be held at Fort Wayne, Sepmber 15th, has been extended to Septemr 5 at 6 o'clock P. M.

The annual fair of Tippicanoe county, Inana, opens at Fort Wayne to-morrow. he indications are that it will be a very rge and successful exhibition. Some ry fine stock has been entered for exhibion.

Buy Jenkins' Snow Flake, the checkered front bags. Name in full on the barrels. Look out for bogus brands.

T. C. JENKINS.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

Reported Rising of the Negroes---The Ku Klux Side of the Story---The Negroes Disbanded, and the Whites Triumphant.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—The evening *Picayune* says: "Telegrams from Shreveport this morning bring the startling intelligence that a body of eight hundred negroes have assembled at Coushatta, and that the greatest alarm and excitement prevails throughout the whole upper Red River country. The immediate object of this gathering is not stated, but there is sufficient menace in the fact itself to arouse everybody to a sense of danger and impending misfortune. The neighborhood of Coushatta to Colfax suggests the probability that the notorious Ward has something to do with the present affair. Perhaps we are destined to hear more of those muskets which the Grant Parish witnesses took with them, when they returned after the trial. The impression in Shreveport this morning, was that serious trouble would result, though we trust more favorable advices will reach us to-night."

AN OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

In response to an inquiry for official information regarding the above, the private Secretary of the Governor in a note to the agent of the Associated Press says that no credence is given at the Executive Department, to that Coushatta dispatch in this evening's *Picayune*, which is apparently intended to excite the people and bring about another Grant Parish affair. Ward is in this city and has not left it for a year. The only basis of foundation for the statement, is that the Sheriff at Coushatta has summoned a posse of sixty-five persons, fifteen white and fifty colored, to defend the parish officers in case of any attempt to force them to resign.

THE SHREVEPORT ACCOUNT.

SHREVEPORT, August 29.—A courier arrived her this morning, bringing intelligence from Coushatta that the blacks had risen against the whites, and threatened their extermination. Letters to-night by courier state that eight hundred armed negroes had assembled below Coushatta, and were constantly receiving reinforcements. The town is guarded by two hundred whites, who call for help. A courier has also arrived at Minden, Webster parish, who brings substantially the same information. Forty men left Cotton Point at daylight this morning for the scene of the conflict. Seventy men left here this afternoon and more will follow to-night. Reinforcements have also gone from Minden. A letter from Mr. Stringfellow, at Robinson's Place, states that a conflict is inevitable, and thinks it cannot be delayed longer than to-night. The black population of Red River parish outnumber the whites three to one. Coushatta is fifty miles from the nearest telegraph station, and it is not probable that further particulars can be had before to-morrow.

THE TROUBLE ENDED.

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 29, 8 P. M.—A courier just arrived from Coushatta, reports one hundred and fifty white men there. All is quiet and no further trouble is apprehended. The white people have effected the arrest of the following ringleaders, and have them in jail, under strong guard: F. S. Egerton, sheriff; H. T. Twitchell, tax collector; Clark Holland, register; R. A. Dowesse, ex-collector of De Soto parish; Gilbert Cane, deputy sheriff; W. F. Howell, attorney, and six leading negroes. These arrests left the negroes without leaders, and their camp was immediately disbanded. Two negroes and one white man were killed, and one white man seriously wounded. Great rejoicing is taking place here over the peaceful termination of what threatened to be a bloody conflict of races.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

An Embezzler Pardoned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., August 29, 1874.

W. K. Tidball, formerly agent for the Adams Express Company at Alliance, and who was convicted of embezzlement at the last spring term of Court here, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, was pardoned out last evening, and passed through here to-day on his way home.

Arrest and Committal of a Horse Thief.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 29, 1874.

A man named Conrad Orr, was arrested in Ohio, for horse stealing in this county, and brought here this morning. While crossing the Ohio river he jumped from the boat into the river, but was recaptured and committed for trial.

Examination of the Athens Co., Ohio, Murderers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ATHENS, OHIO, August 29, 1874.

Considerable excitement was manifested to-day, at the preliminary examination of the parties to the murder of McWhorter. The result of the trial was the committing of Wilson and Kincade in $10,000 bail each, and Derr in $1,000 bail for the state next term of court. The latter gave bail, but the two former in default, were remanded to await trial. The only fresh evidence adduced, was in the case of Kincade, which warranted his being held for an equal amount with Wilson.

Robbery—A Fearful Position.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., August 30.—A Frenchman named August Gardner, who said he was from Seymour, Indiana, while walking on the track of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad near Henryville, Indiana, at ten o'clock last night, was attacked by three men. They took his pocketbook and five dollars, then tied him on the track with ropes, over a small culvert, and left him. He succeded in getting the ropes that held his body untied, but before he got those that held his left foot loosened, an approaching passenger train was upon him. He, in that desperate moment, threw his body off the track. The train passed over and severed his leg from his body. He fell into the culvert, crawled out, and lay there all night, and was picked up at early hour this morning, by conductor Waterhouse, of a passing freight train. He was brought to this city, where he revived sufficiently to make the above statement, relapsed, and died at nine o'clock this morning. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this heinous crime.

The Importation of Chinese Women.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—In the *habeas corpus* case of twenty-two Chinese women, passengers by the steamer Japan on its last voyage, and who, it was claimed, were imported here for immoral purposes, the Fourth District Court to-day, rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the State law, by which persons may be prevented from coming here, remanding them to the custody of the Captain of the Japan, which was about to sail. The Supreme Court issued a supplemental order, and the steamer sailed without them. The whole lot were sent back to jail.

Sentenced for Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—Geiger, who was tried at the Santa Rosa county Court, for the murder of Mrs. Strong, and convicted of murder in the first degree, has been sentenced for life to the State prison.

Fatal Shooting

WILKESBARRE, August 29.—Ex-Chief of Police Milligan to-day, in a saloon in Pittston, fatally shot Michael Farrell, a seaman, who, with another, assaulted him, because of the action of Milligan when he was Chief of Police.

Suicide at Painesville, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, August 29.—A man named John Stewart, sixty year of age, a resident of Painesville, Ohio, committed suicide at that place this morning, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. The motive of the act is unknown.

CASUALTIES.

Deck-Hand Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., August 30, 1874.

Moses Paptist, a negro deck-hand on the the steamer Emma Graham, fell overboard and was drowned at the wharf, last night. The body has not been recovered up to this time.

Fell from a Hay Mow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 29, 1874.

Dr. W. R. Thompson, of this place, fell from a hay mow this afternoon, and was seriously injured.

The Lima Races.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., August 29, 1874.

This was the closing day of the races here. The weather was very fine, and the track was in good condition. The attendance was fair. In the pacing race there were three entries, Hoosier Tom selling first choice in the pools. The following is a summary of the race:

Hoosier Tom	1	2	1	1
Rattling Jim	2	1	3	2
Cottonpicker	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:34½, 2:34, 2:37, 2:37, 2:32.

This race was given to Rattling Jim on a claim of the foul driving of Hoosier Tom. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction over this decision of the judges. The last race was the free-for-all trot, weights and distance. There were three entries, Harry Mitchell won the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:30, 2:31½, 2:32.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

TREASURY MATTERS

THE SALE OF GOLD TO BE DECREASED

Foreshadowed Resumption of Specie Payment.

Disfranchisement of the Virginia Duellists.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW REPUBLICAN ORGAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1874.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Sale of Treasury Gold.

The Treasury Department will only sell three millions of gold during the month of September. This is a much smaller amount than the monthly sales for a long time past. It is looked upon as a foreshadowing of a policy on the part of the Secretary to suspend entirely the sales of gold if the currency receipts of the Government continue to be sufficient to meet the current expenses. The currency balance is now quite large, being over thirteen millions at the close of business yesterday. The currency receipts are expected to be unusually heavy during the next two months when the fall business will be in full progress. The President is very desirous that the next Treasury report to Congress shall show a flourishing condition of the government revenues, as he has already determined in his annual message to press as strongly as he can upon Congress the urgent necessity for the taking of some steps to promote specie resumption.

Moseby and Payne Disfranchised.

It has now been discovered that under the law of Virginia, Moseby and Payne have not only forever disfranchised themselves, but are liable to a fine and imprisonment for the sending and accepting of a challenge. The Branch and Gilliam duels, to which either the Virginia authorities will take the steps in the premises which the law calls for. It is said to be the intention of some to call the attention of the Grand Jury of Fauquier county to the matter.

The New Republican Organ.

Some of the parties interested in the new Republican paper to be started in New York, are in the city to-night. They state that the publication will be commenced about the 17th of next month. It has been given out in some quarters that this paper is to be in the interest of General Grant for a third term; but it is now stated authoritively that the President not only declines to be used in the concern but he discountenanced the enterprise.

Dissatisfied Democrats

Virginians here say that there is great dissatisfaction in that State over the nomination of ex-Governor Walker for Congress by the Conservative convention of the Richmond district, and some go so far as to say that they would sooner see a Republican elected than Walker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1874.

SALE OF GOLD ORDERED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York, to sell gold during the month of September, as follows: One million dollars on the first and second Thursdays of the month, and five hundred thousand dollars on the third and fourth Thursdays respectively, making in all three million dollars.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The sixty days' notice at the Freedman's Savings Bank, expired yesterday, but its affairs remain unchanged, and business is still suspended. The commissioners to wind up its affairs, are busily engaged in collecting the assets and loans of the bank. They declare that when twenty per cent. is collected a dividend will be paid to the depositors.

APPOINTMENT.

Rev. J. G. Ames, of Ohio, has been appointed Superintendent of Documents and Librarian of the Interior Department in place of C. C. Adams, resigned.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Cincinnati and Great Northern Railway.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, August 29, 1874.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Great Northern Railroad, the following directors were elected: J. R. Carson, New York; R. C. McMullen and T. P. Roberts, Pittsburgh; Judge Latimer, Defiance; T. P. Purtion and W. A. Weston, Greenville; Davis Johnson, Van Wert. John A. Hubbard, of West Virginia, was elected President. The directors decided to build twenty-four miles of road at once, which will take it to the crossing of the Wabash road, in Paulding county.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court issued yesterday, an order removing the present receivers, Abraham Murdock, and A. Foster Elliott, and authorizing the trustees of the first mortgage bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company to take possession immediately; also to sell the road for their benefit, subject to court certificates and charges, and said trustees are authorized to receive bonds for that purpose.

Governor Taylor on the Wisconsin Railway Law.

MILWAUKEE, August 30.—Governor Taylor addressed a meeting of Grangers at Monroe, in this State, on Saturday. Referring to the Patter law, he said that the figures show that the railroads are doing the same amount of business as last year, and would loose less than 5 per cent. of their gross earnings. He further stated that the St. Paul Company earned enough last year above expenses and interest on bonds, to pay seven per cent. dividend on common and preferred stock. In conclusion he expressed his belief that when the people had established their power to regulate the railroads, it would be used with moderation and justice.

FIRE RECORD.

Cleveland, O.—$55,000.

CLEVELAND, August 29.—About seven o'clock this evening, the locality known as the village of Newburg, but recently annexed to this city as the Eighteenth ward, was visited by a conflagration which resulted in an estimated loss of $25,000. The fire originated in the rear of a building occupied by M. Jones, a dealer in dry goods and groceries, and rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The scene of the fire was about six miles distant from the center of the city, and a telegraphic call upon the fire department was promptly responded to. The individual losses, as nearly as can be estimated, are as follows: M. Jones, dry goods and groceries, $8,000, insurance unknown; J. R. Thomas, boots and shoes, $2,000, insured in the Hibernia, of Cleveland, for $1,000; G. Lucas, saloon, $1,000, no insurance; Ruggles Bros., druggists, loss on stock $2,500, insured for $1,500; E. L. Dan, carriage manufacturer, between $5,000 and $6,000, insured in the Sun, of Cleveland, for $2,000, and the Ætna for $1,500; H. Reeves, photographer, no insurance, loss $200; Mrs. C. C. Dean, residence, E. J. Freeman, Mason Hall, E. Shepherd, losses unknown. A. J. Harris, of Dayton, was severely injured by a fall from a building.

Later estimates of the loss show that the value of the property destroyed is fully $55,000.

San Francisco—$20,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 30.—J. Hersog & Co.'s Eureka hair works on Fifteenth street, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $20,000; insurance not stated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 29, 1874.

MUNICIPAL EXPENSES.

The cost of the government of this city for the year ending August 1st, was, in round numbers, $30,000,000. The debt in the same time was considerably increased.

A SPANISH EDITOR IN A DUEL.

A telegram was received yesterday by a Spanish firm in this city, saying that Jose Ferrer DeConto, editor of the Spanish paper, *El Cronista*, published here, died on Thursday from wounds received in a duel with Col. Rosado of the Cuban army. The acting editor of *El Cronista* has since received a telegram, stating that Jose Ferrer DeConto is recovering from his wounds received in the late duel.

THE MUNICIPAL EXCURSIONISTS.

Mayor Johnson with the Aldermen and Common Council of Cincinnati, left the city this afternoon by the five o'clock train for Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Steinman, from Antwerp, has arrived at New York.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31, 1874—1 A. M.,

PROBABILITIES.

Over the Ohio Valley, a rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, winds mostly from the north and east. Over the Lake Region, a rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, winds most from the north and east, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the Lower Lake Region, possibly occasional light rains. Over the Middle States, slight changes in pressure and temperature, winds mostly from the east and north, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and rain areas especially east of the Allegheries. The barometer is now lowest over the Southwest and from Ohio to the East Gulf States. It has fallen somewhat in the Atlantic States with easterly or southerly winds, and stationary or rising temperature. It has risen from Tennessee to the Upper Lakes, and the Northwest with clear or clearing weather, falling temperature and winds shifting to northwest and northeast, cloudy or pretty cloudy weather with rain areas continues in the Virginias and the South Atlantic States. The rivers have rapidally risen at Nashville and continued slowly falling at Pittsburgh.

Midnight Bulletin.

AUGUST 30, 1874—10:45 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.97	75	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.94	73	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.02	68	N.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.90	69	N.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.97	69	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.99	70	.....	Clear.
Louisville	29.89	73	.....	Clear.
Memphis	29.96	76	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville	29.93	72	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.90	66	.....	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.93	65	S. E.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.79	82	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	29.90	71	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.14	62	N.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.94	80	.....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.93	73	N. E.	Fair.
La Crosse	30.00	64	N.	Clear.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
(Room 23, First National Bank),
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 30, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.92	52	86	N. E.	Gentle	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.80	80	37	S. E.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.88	68	69	S. E.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barom.....29.87 | Highest therm.....82
Mean therm.....67 | Lowest therm.....50

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt. Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

STATE NEWS.

Water works are being introduced into the Bloomsburg State Normal School building.

Weston, the pedestrian, will put on his new uniform and give walk-round exhibitions at the Columbia county fair, October 15.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the Adams County Agricultural Society will be held at Gettysburg September 22, 23 and 24.

Hon. James Nicely, Associate Judge of Northumberland county, suffered a fracture of his left arm, on Tuesday last, while assisting in putting down a trap.

Application for space in the Grand International Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia, can now be made to the United States Centennial Commission, at Philadelphia.

Coudersport tendered a hearty and spontaneous welcome to the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State, upon his return to his home on Thursday evening last. Guns were fired, the band played and a large assemblage of citizens gathered at the residence of Mr. Olmsted.

The Lehigh Valley Iron Company have sunk four shafts on the Lehigh Mountain at Zionsville, each of which is three hundred feet long and ends at a depth of one hundred feet below the surface, in a magnetic vein of ore fourteen feet thick. The ore taken from these mines amount to about eight hundred tons per month, and is considered the best ore in Pennsylvania.—*Allentown Chronicle.*

A special to the Titusville *Herald*, dated Millerstown, August 27, says: F. Prentice struck a well this afternoon on the Duff farm, owned by Prentice & Evans, near Danville, western belt. She is five feet in the sand, and started at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five barrels. The Alvo field well, on the Foy farm, on the extreme front, is expected to strike the sand tonight. All the indications are not considered favorable.

We learn, says the Perry *Advocate*, that typhoid fever is prevailing in the southern portion of Liverpool township. Some nine or ten persons have been attacked by this disease. We regret to learn that Mr. Caleb Grubb, a highly respected and intelligent gentleman of that township, fell a victim to this disease on Friday, the 14th inst., and Mrs. Haines, widow of Reuben Haines, deceased, on Friday, the 21st inst. A number of those first attacked by the disease are now convalescent.

Since the following appeared in the Brownsville *Clipper*, half a dozen buildings have been burned in that place, with a loss of about thirteen thousand dollars. There is not a fire engine that will hold water in Brownsville or Bridgeport; neither is there so much as one public ladder, nor hook, nor bucket. We burn our gas bills every night, and the streets are dark. The streets—then we put out the lights and go to bed, with as much apparent complacency as if we knew that the millenium had come.

Joseph Allan, from Carlyle, Cumberland, England, who has been in this country about six weeks, and is now working at Hickory Swamp Colliery, Shamokin region, is very desirous of learning the whereabouts of his half-brother, James Crollers, who came to this country about five years ago, and when last heard from (three years and six months ago) was living at Swissvale, Wilkinsburg P. O., Allegheny county, Pa., since which time his friends have heard nothing of him. Any information with regard to him should be addressed to his half-brother, Joseph Allan, Shamokin, Pa.

The South.

[Boston Herald, Independent.]

The condition of affairs in some of the Southern States is hardly more assuring than it was at the close of the rebellion. The years which have elapsed since the surrender of Lee apparently have contributed little toward reconciling the antagonistic races which inhabit that section, and to-day the whites of that sunny region are striving for dominion over the blacks as of old. The methods they employ in doing this are various, and, of course, are scarcely comprehended in the North. But even here it is apparent that there is a sort of a mutual understanding if not a systematic plan for depressing the blacks by denying them the advantages of education, and through terrorism driving them from the ballot-box. All this time, North and South, the people are marveling at the disorders which are continually breaking out in Southern territory. Yet there is nothing to marvel at. It is the natural result of the course pursued, and if the method is continuously followed for any length of time, it is sure to terminate in anarchy. If we proscribe the educated people locally we cannot escape trouble. We must either elevate it or exterminate it. We cannot deny it school privileges, we cannot keep it from the polls, we cannot teach it to despise itself and have peace. The negro must have civil rights, or the South will be as turbulent as England finds Ireland to-day.

A CALCUTTA journal says that the statistics of the native States of India are to be included in full in the next decennial census of the Empire. According to the same authority there are no fewer than one hundred and fifty-three States, great and small, reckoned as feudatories of the Government of India, and excluding Berar and Mysore, which are temporarily under English administration; the total area of the country governed by native rulers is 565,106 square miles, with an estimated population of 48,000,000. Including Berar and Mysore, there is a native-ruled population of 55,600,000, paying to its chiefs a revenue of £15,000,000 per annum, while the 184,000,000 of people inhabiting 850,000 square miles of territory directly under British rule contribute a revenue of £50,000,000 per annum. If this movement is carried to completion the actual condition of the British Empire in India will be shown to the world in a far more complete manner than it is at the present time.

BERGMANN, our spiritualistic automaton maker, has been outdone, and that without the aid of spirits. A wonderful piece of mechanism has recently been produced by F. Schroeder, an Amsterdam jeweler. It is called the "Great Mechanical City," and is twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide. There are houses, castles, churches and stores in it, just as they appear in almost any European city. People walk and ride about. Horses and wagons and railway cars pass through the streets. Boats pass up and down the river, while some are loading and others unloading at the docks. Mills are in motion. A fountain plays in the public park and a band of musicians fills the air with melody. There are also forts with soldiers parading about them, blacksmith shops with artisans at work in them, and pleasure gardens with people dancing in them. Other scenes go to make this a wonderful structure indeed.

POLITICAL.

State.

After all the Scranton *Republican* has put up the Republican State ticket. The Pittsburgh *Telegraph* can now conduct its opposition in supreme solitude.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

Ask a Pennsylvania Democrat which he'd rather support for Lieutenant Governor, the present nominee, or old Beelzebub himself, and there's no doubt but that his answer will be in favor of the Latta.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

W. H. Dimmick, who resigned a seat in the Legislature, last winter, under circumstances not remotely connected with the Wholesale blackmailing of the banks of the State, denies that he is an aspirant for judicial honors in Wayne county.

The Mercer county Democratic Convention will be held at Mercer, September 18, to nominate candidates for President Judge, Legislature, County Commissioner, Poor Director and Auditor. Primary meetings of both parties will be held Saturday, the 12th.

The nomination of Judge Woodward to the Supreme Bench has created a great flutter among the legal fraternity of both political parties in this city. It is said that all the Democratic lawyers in Reading will be candidates before the Democratic Convention for the vacancy; and all the Republican lawyers candidates for the Governor's appointment—but the latter statement is a slander, of course.—*Reading Times and Dispatch.*

The Chambersburg *Repository* has the following concerning the Congressional nomination by the late Democratic Convention in that place: W. S. Stenger, Esq., was nominated for Congress. An effort was made to amend by declaring for Speer, but it was opposed. Mr. Louis Wyeth, local editor of the *Spirit*, who very forcibly stated that Speer's salary grabbing record was enough to prevent his nomination, without saying anything about the importance of presenting a candidate from this county. At this point great disorder prevailed. The chairman could not calm the Speer ring. They pushed up and around the Speaker's desk and refused for some time to let order be restored. Speer's name was finally withdrawn and his friends still determined to carry their point, endeavored to amend the motion nominating Stenger, by nominating Col. Orr, of Orrstown, for Congress. It was now apparent whose interests Major Norris cared for, and why she had been elected chairman. He decided that all amendments were out of order, and then put the motion nominating Stenger, and declared it carried, although it was impossible to tell the result on account of the noise and confusion. At this, the Speer and Orr men disgusted with the gag law, as they called it, left the court house. The motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried, half of those who had remained behind not voting.

Ohio.

RICHLAND COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 29, 1874.

The Republican Convention for Richland county met here to-day at the Opera House. A Citizens' Convention also met at the court house, composed of Liberals, Grangers and anti-ring Democrats. A conference of the two conventions was proposed and carried, and the following joint ticket was put in nomination: Commissioner, William Newton; Prosecuting Attorney, S. E. Finkbeiner; Recorder, David Oder; Coroner, Reuben Wears; Infirmary Director, Alanson Martin. The proceedings were harmonious, and the ticket is a strong one. It will be difficult for the Democracy to pull through against it, as they have to encounter much dissatisfaction. A feature of the resolutions is a temperance plank.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

MANSFIELD, O., August 29.—At the Republican Convention of Richland county today, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which are understood to have been mainly prepared by Senator Sherman. They were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, first—That we affirm the principles and policy of the Republican party as announced by its national conventions; that we are proud of its history and great services, and we especially commend the vigor and force with which it maintained the Union, abolished slavery, and secured equal civil and political rights to all citizens. We demand that these rights be enforced by appropriate legislation, so that all citizens shall have the equal protection of the laws, their rights. We demand of our public agents fidelity to their principles, the honest execution of the pledges made to the people, purity, integrity and economy in the discharge of their official duties, and the prompt and fearless examination and punishment of those who violate any of their obligations.

Second—That the national taxes should be confined to spirits, tobacco, beer and imported goods; that revenue should be the primary object of all tariff laws, but in framing such laws, care should be taken to encourage and protect domestic industry, and impose the chief burden upon articles of luxury; that we demand a prompt and large reduction of the local taxes, and that the power to levy such taxes be greatly limited, and the custody and expenditure of all public revenue should be guarded with the strictest care and economy, and offences committed in their management should be punished without fear, favor or affection.

Third—That public virtue and public faith alike demand that the debt of the United States be paid in coin, according to the stipulations of the act to strengthen the public credit approved March 18, 1869; and that measures should be adopted by Congress to resume specie payments at the earliest day practicable, and that the national banking system should be free to all so that the only limit of the volume of United States, State and bank note currency will be the amount that can be redeemed in coin on demand of the holder. We denounce all forms of repudiations and regard the faith as second only in importance to the national union.

Fourth. That the cheap and prompt transportation of the products of industry should be promoted by the national and State governments, by providing new competing lines, and by just laws for the regulation of freights; and special care should be taken to develop new industries so as to give employment to labor and to secure a home market for agricultural productions.

Fifth—That as labor is the foundation of all wealth and prosperity, and capital is essential to its profitable employment, care should be taken by the General Assembly to adjust their relations to each other so as to secure to all forms of labor the highest compensation consistent with the free and profitable employment of capital; and corporate powers should be strictly limited, and regulated so as to protect the labor as well as the capital employed by them.

Sixth—That as intemperance in the fruitful cause of crime, vice and poverty, and burdens the people with taxation, we demand of the General Assembly, the greatest care in framing laws that will tend to remove these evils, and all officers charged with their execution, the strict enforcement of them.

Seventh—That the Republican party having faithfully performed the trusts reposed in it during the past fourteen years and believing that it can and will carry out these principles with more success than any other party, we pledge to it our hearty support.

WHAT EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOUGH THINKS ABOUT FINANCE AND TRADE.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—The Monday morning papers of this city will contain an open letter of ex-Secretary McCullough's on the subject of currency and taxation, which he sends in lieu of coming and delivering an address. He is represented as favoring in this letter the withdrawal of the legal tenders, and the granting of free banking. He argues that a coin basis cannot be reached while the legal tenders are afloat. He favors a low tariff for revenue, and says that the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania, and the woolen manufacturies of the East, need protection no longer.

PROHIBITION POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O, August 29, 1874.

The attendance at the Prohibition Convention this afternoon was small. The following ticket was nominated: Commissioner, J. H. Stevens; Infirmary Director, S. J. Crail; Coroner, Hiram

The Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1874.

JUST now the Democracy is a wry-neck party. Next November it will be a wry-face party.

THE New York *World* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* continue to demonstrate at each other like lunatics set to music.

THE people of Ohio were not to be imposed on by the delusive humbug of "minority representation," and so they quietly sat down upon it with an adverse majority of 185,800 votes.

THE Democratic party is just now in a similar plight to that of the muddled Indian who strayed away from his camp and got lost. Somebody asked him "Indian lost?" "No," said he disdainfully, "Indian no lost; wigwam lost;" striking his breast, and exclaiming "Indian here!"

IT IS encouraging to learn that the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, in this State, which have the largest rolling mills upon one spot in the world, have now about three thousand hands at work out of the four thousand and upwards that were employed at the outbreak of the "panic" last September.

THERE is no pause in the quiet energy with which Philadelphia continues to prosecute her large commercial designs. The offerings of freight to Liverpool by steamer are at present far in excess of the supply of room, and several hundred tons of merchandise are at present awaiting shipment at that port, owing to the lack of accommodations.

IT IS sincerely to be hoped the report that President GRANT has declined to visit Springfield, Illinois, upon the approaching occasion of the dedication of the monument of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "on account of the pressure of official duties," may prove to be unfounded. If true, it will strike the majority of thoughtful people in a decidedly, to him, unfavorable way.

THE Democracy of Alabama, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri and Ohio have pronounce unequivocally in favor of the Pendletonian greenback heresy. They are openly for repudiation, and the recognized organ of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania says of the platform which includes this disgraceful plank, that it "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea."

THERE seems to be little doubt that Governor DIX will be renominated by the Republicans of New York, with hardly a show of opposition. Indeed, the Democrats of that State are so sure of it that they are already deploring the fatuity of the Republicans, and laboring to show that he is the weakest of all possible candidates. Isn't this disinterested solicitude touching?

SAWADA'S *Coal Trade Journal* says with regard to the maintenance of the coal combination, and the restrictions which it has found itself driven to place upon the output that "the dealers must be protected and there can be no change in tne programme this year; it is hard work, but the bargain must be strictly adhered to. Next season there may be some provision in the agreement for such an unfortunate state of affairs as has prevailed in all industries this year."

IN GOOD time, too. Attorney General WILLIAMS goes to Long Branch to-day to consult with the President regarding the fearful condition of affairs in the South. It is pretty evident that something will speedily have to be done by the National Government to stop the constantly recurring outbreaks against the colored people by the whites of that section. The situation is grave in the extreme, and it is by no means improbable that an extra session of Congress will have to be called.

THE eminent purity of Governor HARTRANFT's administration of public affairs has been recognized throughout the land, and his inflexible opposition to all jobbery has become so much a proverb that it is commonly spoken of as idle to pass any doubtful measure so long as he remains Governor, since it is certain to be killed by the Executive veto. In view of this history, the familiar cry of the whole pack of curs and flings of the Democratic press at this inflexible and incorruptible official are as disgraceful as they are impudent.

ACCORDING to the New York press there is every prospect that the fall trade which is now opening will prove more than ordinarily satisfactory. Merchants from the West and South have within the past few days commenced arriving, and are hopeful of the revival of business in all their respective localities, to meet which anticipated demand they have come prepared to make heavier purchases than was expected. Their old stocks have been cleared off, and the good crops give promise of an end of the long season of dullness.

"MUM" was the word with the State Democratic platform makers of Pennsylvania, with reference to the important question of protection to our home industries. Said shrewd HOSEA BIGELOW:

> He hezn't told you wut he is,
> An' we guess a thousan' wu'
> But wut he may turn out to be
> Time 'll tell; there is agoin'.

The plain-spoken, straightforward masses of the Keystone State are not, however, quite prepared to accept the doctrine that success in concealing one's political opinions is a proof of political merit and desert.

THE Brussels Conference adjourned on Saturday. The representative of Great Britain appears to have held himself from participation in the deliberations. There is little doubt, however, that England today holds the most delicate position in European politics. It seems almost inevitable that she will some day be called on to make a desperate struggle for national existence against the great military combination which is day by day folding Europe up within its coils, and that she will not long have the choice of time and manner, either. The struggle, perhaps, need not be one of arms, if that of diplomacy be prompt and determined.

SPEAKING of the finance plank of the Pennsylvania Democratic platform, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* cavalierly observes:

"We are not accustomed to regard the doctrine of Pennsylvania with reverence. It is not likely that the Democratic party will ever elect a President until it is willing to lose Pennsylvania. Those Democrats are too near August Belmont to announce a true theory of finance."

This contemptuous treatment of the Democracy of a great and powerful State is exceedingly unwise, to say nothing of its manifest ingratitude to the Pittsburgh *Post*, which made haste to indorse the free trade repudiation resolutions of the Ohio Bourbons as "thoroughly embracing the Democratic idea."

THE latest Boston "notion" is to fill up seven hundred acres of the "flats" south of the city, and to put thereon a junction railway that will connect all of the roads which enter the place. This junction railway is to discharge freight on forty new and large steamship docks, as well as into new warehouses and elevators. The improvement would, it is claimed, cost only $10,000,000, and would give Boston greater shipping facilities than are possessed by any other port in the country. It has, upon its face, the appearance of a well-devised scheme. The only question is, will it be carried out. Theoretical recognition of natural facilities is one thing—it is quite another to take practical advantage of them.

THE advance sheet just issued by the proper Bureau of the statistics of our commerce and navigation for May, and for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending with the last day of that month, shows that the imports of merchandise and specie into the United States for May, this year, were $51,242,848, against $57,528,391 in 1873. The domestic exports in specie values for May were $37,591,719, against $47,296,579 in 1873. The foreign exports in May were $3,118,240, against $2,894,818 last year. The total imports for eleven months of the fiscal were year $519,087,197 in merchandise, and $27,461,320 in specie and bullion; the figures last year were $594,417,946 merchandise, and $19,677,854 specie and bullion. The domestic exports for the eleven months were $425,478,617 produce and merchandise, and $1,547,166 specie and bullion; for the corresponding period of last year the exports were $465,122,121 produce and merchandise, and $67,601,998 specie and bullion. The foreign exports for eleven months of the present year were $15,298,591 merchandise and $6,521,821 specie and bullion, against $15,656,910 merchandise and $9,343,599 specie and bullion in 1873. The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse May 31st, 1874, was $83,731,182, as against $74,758,230 the same time last year. Allowing for the differences in the warehouse account, the exports for the eleven months ended May 31st, 1874, exceeded the imports by $36,264,629, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the imports exceeded the exports by $88,858,488. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, the approximate statistics of our foreign trade (specie values) exhibit the following results: Imports of merchandise, $607,998,821; domestic exports, $569,543,236; foreign exports, $16,859,619, or an excess of exports over imports of $18,394,254. These figures are a marked improvement upon previous years, but our exports will have to exceed our imports much more than $18,000,000 per annum before we can make any notable progress towards specie payments.

THEY HAVE SPOKEN.

As everybody knew before hand what would be the verdict of Mr. BEECHER'S committee of investigation, no body has been surprised by it. Indeed, every one will admit, we suppose, that with the evidence before them, the committee could not honestly have arrived at any other conclusion than the one they have announced, the Plymouth pastor's complete innocence of the charge laid against him. The argument upon which they found their verdict is so ingeniously constructed and clearly stated that no body need feel ashamed to confess its force. Fixing attention upon its details the reader is compelled to admit the truth of Mr. BEECHER'S assertion that the original and only charge against him at the beginning was that of improper solicitation, and that the graver allegation was an after thought, inspired by the success with which the first was pressed. This fact being established, the task of Mr. BEECHER'S vindicators becomes easy; the whole series of transactions between him on the one hand and Messrs. TILTON and MOULTON on the other is readily resolved into a nefarious conspiracy of which the Plymouth pastor was the unhappy victim and in which TILTON and MOULTON were the scheming villains. The motives of the conspirators, according to this theory of the business, may have been somewhat mixed. TILTON was in needy circumstances, having been suddenly thrown out of lucrative employment, partly through the influence of Mr. BEECHER. He needed money and he longed for revenge, and besides, he is believed to have found a peculiar satisfaction even in the infamous association of so distinguished a name as BEECHER'S with the name of his wife. Hence his resolution to use the scandal as a means of extorting money. MOULTON, TILTON'S early and life-long friend, though a prosperous merchant, is assumed to delight in intrigue for its own sake. Proud of his talents for diplomacy, bold and unscrupulous, he was quite ready to aid TILTON in carrying out a scheme in which he could at once gratify his love of intrigue and his personal vanity at the expense of a man universally admired. To "have Plymouth Church on its knees before him" may have seemed sufficient compensation for the trouble of the business, but in addition he had the pleasure of providing money for his friend, and he may have intended to allow himself reasonable compensation from the funds of which he had the disbursement.

Mr. BEECHER was exposed to the machinations of this "noble pair of brethren" by his delicate sensibility and his lack of moral courage. Mault's Nature is that he had deeply wronged TILTON with his employer by listening to and repeating false witness against him; believing also that he had perhaps erred in not guarding Mrs. TILTON against the excessive affection with which she had come to look upon him as her friend and pastor, he reproached himself bitterly, and felt the keenest pangs of remorse, especially when remembering that he had once advised Mrs. TILTON to leave her husband. Mrs. TILTON had also charged him in writing with improper solicitation, and though she had retracted the charge, BEECHER thought with horror of the possibility of its renewal and becoming public. He dreaded the scandal. Thus he became the slave of his own fears, and almost a puppet in the hands of MOULTON.

Such or nearly such is the theory of the great scandal which has satisfied the Plymouth congregation. There are probably not five members of the body not entirely satisfied of their pastor's innocence of all blame in the affair, and the enthusiasm with which they indorsed the acquittal declared by the committee on Friday evening seems to have gone much beyond ordinary Plymouth Church enthusiasm in its demonstrations. It is certainly a fact of considerable significance that the people to whom Mr. BEECHER has ministered during thirty years are thus unanimous in refusing to believe him capable of the crime charged upon him. Possibly, however, their testimony in his favor would have seemed more impressive to the outside public if it had been a little less violently expressed, and less firmly resolute to put down all protest and opposition.

Unhappily there is no reason to believe that the verdict of the committee, though indorsed by Plymouth Church and reenforced by Mr. BEECHER'S solemn oath, will put an end to the scandal. Perhaps that ought to be its result, and if people were as eager to believe good as they are to believe evil of one another, that certainly would be its result. But if good were as readily believed as evil men would not be what they are. Whether because of Mr. BEECHER'S fault or his misfortune, he has been the subject of evil rumors during the last ten years or longer, and these rumors having culminated in such a scandal as the one now associated forever with his name, it would be foolish to suppose that the report just published should end the debate. A scandal involving a clergyman never before spread and became important against a greater force of prejudice and opinion. Mr. BEECHER made no enemies except the miserable victims of envy, and of late years envy had been made dumb by the certainty and brilliancy of his popularity. It is sometimes said that the orthodox hate him and see in his theological liberalism a reason for accepting the charges against his morality. But that is nonsense. Every intelligent person knows better than to trace any connection between the two things. Infidels are often the most moral of men, and there is no necessary relation between liberal theology and lax conduct. Between what may be called liberal ethics, however, and a dissolute life there is a very intimate association, and it is ethics so liberal as to be licentious that have been sometimes laid to the charge of Mr. BEECHER'S preaching. It is enough to remind readers of the memorable marriage of the Astor House and of its theoretical justification. By such doctrines the old rumors to which we have alluded were clothed with whatever importance they seemed to have, and the memory of them has given venom to recent allegations. The memory of such teaching, the long delay in positively denying the late charges, and the incredibly foolish conduct of the great preacher in the hands of his pursuers, have undoubtedly made upon millions of minds an impression adverse to Mr. BEECHER which has not been removed by the late investigation. It is also, we fancy, generally thought that additional testimony must be taken, that MOULTON, BOWEN and perhaps some others must be placed on the witness stand and heard before a verdict of acquittal can be confidently pronounced in favor of the Plymouth pastor.

ACCORDING to all reports the *Tir Federal* or great national shooting festival of the Swiss, has been celebrated this year with peculiar brilliancy and success at St. Gall. Two circumstances combined to make the occasion one of especial interest; it was the fiftieth anniversary of the revival of the festival, and it was the first celebration since the adoption of the new Constitution of the confederacy. By the Swiss the festival is believed to have originated in the earliest times, of which no written record remains, and in the country of which WILLIAM TELL is the national hero, whether he be a historical or a chiefly legendary character, it is easy to believe that it was celebrated when bows and arrows were the weapons with which skill was displayed and prizes won. The great shooting match was, however, interrupted during many ages, and was renewed only in the year 1824, at Aarau. Since then it has been celebrated every year with ever increasing enthusiasm, and of late years in its political and social significance it may be fairly compared to the national and religious festivals of the ancient Greeks. Great pains are taken to illustrate at the match any improvement which fire-arms may have lately undergone, and the skill of the marksmen is stimulated by the value and number of the prizes. These are furnished by individuals as well as by cities and associations. Swiss colonies in foreign countries take advantage of the opportunity to remind their friends and countrymen of the love they still retain for home by sending prizes. This year the most valuable gift came from a Swiss colony on the La Plata, and other prizes were received from New York, from Japan, etc., not to mention the various capitals and commercial cities of Europe. But the most interesting feature of the occasion seems to have been the first meeting, since the adoption of the revised Constitution, of those cantons which oppose l and those which voted for the instrument. Though only a few months have elapsed since the adoption, all appeared to have become fully satisfied with it, and the festival became a regular triumph of Federalism.

A BLOW at nothing. One of the accusations preferred against the Republican party by the Democracy of this State is that of having "by Federal legislation attempted to destroy the liberty of the press." This, of course, has reference to the so-called press "gag-law" which was passed by the votes of both Republican and Democrats during the last session of Congress. The law, in substance, provides that if a person commits a crime against the United States in the District of Columbia, he may be arrested anywhere in the country, and sent there for trail. Libel not being an offense against the United States, the new law, says Judge POLAND, the author of the measure, and who, it is to be presumed, knows what he is talking about, "has no more application to libel than it has to small-pox," and Senator FRELINGHUYSEN virtually declares the same thing. One would suppose that even the most pugnaciously inclined individual would, after a while, grow tired of the profitless pastime of fighting the air. But the average Democrat appears actually to delight in it.

AS A propounder of difficult conundrums the Chicago *Times* is a decided success. Here is the latest riddle suggested by that curiously analytical paper:

"The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention writes that a steady effort should be made to bring the government notes to par with gold, and so secure a return to specie payment at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety. And the Missouri convention writes that while it doesn't concede the right of the government to issue and maintain a national paper currency, yet if this policy is to be persisted in, it favors the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes. The Pennsylvania convention has nothing to say about the payment of the 5-20 bonds, while the Missouri convention roundly asserts that these bonds were made payable in greenbacks by the law authorizing their issue. The Pennsylvania convention dodges the tariff question, while the Missouri convention demands a tariff for revenue only."

Very naturally the *Times* is anxious to know which of these two epistles, if either, contains the sincere milk of the Democratic word, and we respectfully call upon our neighbor, the *Post*, to enlighten it.

THE Democratic St. Louis *Republican* sorrows as one without hope. A few days ago that paper said: "If the Western Democracy expect to make a serious effort to regain national ascendency, the first thing they have to do is to disavow absolutely the proposition of paying the five-twenty bonds by a new issue of greenbacks; they can never cross the Allegheny mountains, if, indeed, they can reach that barrier, with such a dangerous proposition on their shoulders." And now, to make its misery the more poignant, not only have the faithful of Ohio, but also those of Missouri itself, gone over body and soul to the Pendletonian greenback theory. The *Republican* evidently feels a good deal like the unfortunate wretch who, when about to be hung, was asked whether he wanted to make a speech. "No" he replied: "It looks like rain, I don't want to get wet; go on with your hanging."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

For what avail
The plough and sail,
Or land or life,
If Freedom fail?

To-morrow will be the first of September. Hoo raw!

There is an *orgie* of murderous white rowdyism throughout the South.

The coolest place of amusement in Brooklyn is said to be Plymouth Church.

Connecticut has a new cattle disease, which experts declare to be anthrax fever.

In its vast and varied fund of misinformation the New York *World* has no rival.

Garritt Smith has just made another donation of a thousand dollars to Howard University.

Some money. The railway system of the United States represents a capital of $8,500,000,000.

No more croaking. The business future is as full of promise as the past is of depression and disaster.

The Government should promptly stop all expeditions bound to the Black Hill country. It belongs to the Indians.

There is not the slightest necessity for the *Post's* making a spectacle of itself just now, and we hope it will quit trying.

The Bureau of Statistics report the number of immigrants arrived in the United States for the last fiscal year at 312,906.

Apt. "The closing of the season at St. Stephen's Theater" is what the English press calls the prorogation of Parliament.

The Sumner memorial volume ordered to be printed by Congress has just been issued from the Government printing office.

The Centennial Commission announces its readiness to receive applications for space in the International Exhibition of 1876.

We begin to think that a trip-hammer could not drive common sense into the heads of the so-called white Southern leaders.

Triumph of principle. Negro minstrel troupes traveling in the West now omit the "middle man" in deference to the Grangers.

The quarrel in the Democratic family is particularly warm just now. It gives every promise of being a Kilkenny cat fight.

The legacy of some diseases, like the scarlet fever, is nearly as bad as the disease itself. So with the legacy of the rebellion.

The dam across the Savannah at Augusta, Ga., will soon be perfected to such an extent that 600,000 spindles may be set in operation.

Manufactures are being introduced into India with great rapidity. Many of these enterprises are run exclusively by American capital.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, reports that he expects there will be serious trouble in that State before the fall elections are over.

Growing. It is estimated that before 1880 the volume of our foreign commerce will be fully a thousand millions of dollars greater than it is now.

The tower in honor of Abraham Lincoln on Newman Hall's church in London, is the first monument to a foreign ruler ever erected on English soil.

They are rapidly coming back, now. No one ought to return from a summer excursion without being fuller, broader, and better than when he went.

The next step toward establishing international money order offices will be made with Canada. Negotiations to this end have been going on for some time.

The amount of grain shipped to Liverpool from Philadelphia by the steamships of the American line during August reaches in the neighborhood of 350,000 bushels.

The Osages, a peaceful tribe of Indians, who were recently attacked by whites, who put to death five captives, are asking the Government for indemnity. It should be given.

The Israelites of the United States contemplate the erection of a monument at Washington during the Centennial, as a tribute to the country of their birth and adoption.

Only sixteen weeks have elapsed since the Chicago Public Library was thrown open, and already 9,229 persons have been registered as availing themselves of its privileges.

Butler being a candidate for Congress and not for the Massachusetts Governorship, the old Bay State rejoices throughout her borders. She dosen't want that bull in her China shop.

The new "international" scheme to facilitate and develop transportation through the Canadian canals, from the Western States direct to Europe, begins to attract attention both East and West.

The *Courier-Journal* advises the formation of a new party, the main doctrine of which shall be the abolition of church steeples. Probably because they are a standing rebuke to the Democracy.

Mutton Cheops. Egyptian mummies are now shipped to English manure manufacturers, and are particularly excellent for turnips, as shown by the fine sheep which are fed on the mummified vegetable.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

President Grant at Martha's Vineyard—Thousands of People Greet His Arrival—Republican Progress to the Vineyard Grove—A Welcome in the "Tabernacle"—Festivities of the Night—Illuminations, Fire Works, Processions, Feu de Joie and Reception.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

VINEYARD GROVE,
ISLAND OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
MASS., August 27, 1874.

The approaching hour of the expected arrival of the President of the United States witnessed a gathering concourse of men, women and children upon the bold overhanging cliffs of the Vineyard Highlands. The strong easterly wind which had been blowing during the previous two days had given the usually quiet, sheltering waters of Vineyard sound somewhat of an ocean-like appearance. The tempest-tossed billows of the Atlantic came rolling in, and though much shorn of their violence by the protecting promontory of Cape Page, still washed high up along the sandy beach at the foot of the cliffs.

At half-past three o'clock in the afternoon the steamer River Queen, with flags, banners and streamers floating in the breeze, hove in sight from behind the Promontory overlooking the "east chop." As the River Queen gracefully shot through her trackless element, closely hugging the cliffs, ten thousand voices of welcome greeted the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The scene at this moment was beautiful beyond description. Almost countless smiling faces and waving handkerchiefs enlivened the scene on land. The "white capped" wave and fleets of tossing coasters, with sails stiff bent to the wind, added to the attractions on the water.

In a few moments the River Queen was moored alongside the highland wharf. The President, who had been taken in charge at Newport, Rhode Island, by Messrs. Geo. F. Gavitt, of Digdon, Mass., L. Whitney, Jr., of Watertown, Mass., Rev. D. A. Whedon, D. D., of Providence, R. I., Rev. S. F. Upham, of Lynn, Mass., Edmund Chase, of Fall River, Mass., W. H. Phillips, of Taunton, Mass., the Committee on Escort, and by Dr. Tiffany, was now turned over to the Committee of Reception.

After a brief delay, incident to the reception ceremony, the President and suite were escorted to the tastefully decorated pavilion cars of the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association Horse Railway. The car containing the Presidential party was drawn by six magnificent bay horses. The two other cars, also decorated, were each drawn by four bay horses. As this was the season of religious exercises in the groves of the Camp Meeting Association, all pageantry, such as salutes, formal processions, waving of banners and soul-stirring music, were omitted.

At four o'clock the Presidential party and committees moved from the wharf towards Vineyard Grove, a distance of a mile, followed by a long train of people and carriages. As the party passed, a large number of the residents of the Highlands were posted on the grassy slopes of the gentle declivity which overlooks the car tracks. Upon arriving at the camp ground, the President and family were shown to the cottage of Bishop Haven, which was to be their home during their stay upon the island. This chaste little summer residence was appropriately decorated and fitted up for the occasion. Over each of the three doors is a high festoon of American flags enclosing a shield. The shield over the front entrance bears the motto, *E Pluribus Unum*. The front room is laid with fine Brussels carpeting. A number of fine paintings and chromos adorn the walls, among the former being two panels from the Spanish Inquisition building, Mexico, representing St. Thomas, and a man undergoing the fiery ordeal previous to taking the black veil. The walls are festooned with wild mountain cranberry, and running vines are tastefully arranged throughout. The back room is to be the lunch room, and contains a fine pier glass. The Bishop's study is occupied by General Babcock, the President's Private Secretary.

The President, having removed the stains and dust of travel, was escorted from his cottage to the preacher's stand beneath the vast canopy or tabernacle used for the general devotional exercises of the camp meeting. This immense canvas structure will comfortably seat, upon its several acres of long white benches, at least five thousand persons. So as to avoid interruption, religious worship was concluded at three o'clock. The place was now surrendered to the purposes of earthly honors. Before the President reached the stand the tabernacle was a compact immovable mass of humanity. Literally a sea of upturned faces. At least eight thousand persons were within the enclosure, and one-fourth of that number were moving about on the outside. The President was presented to the multitude by the Rev. M. J. Talbot, the Presiding Elder of this district. His appearance in front of the platform was hailed with deafening cheers. He was in the garb, or those *en suite*, were then introduced in the following order: Vice President Wilson, Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, Postmaster General Marshal Jewell, Secretary of War Belknap, Gen. Babcock (Secretary to the President,) Governor Smith, of New Hampshire and Senator Bontwell. The party then retired to their cottages, where they partook of a hearty dinner.

To-night the cottages on Clinton avenue, upon which the President sojourns, were elegantly illuminated in honor of his presence. At eight o'clock the Presidential party were conveyed in carriages to the adjacent city of cottages, Oak Bluffs. Here they were formally received and were shown a scene of festivity perhaps never excelled in beauty. The picturesque summer residences with fine old trees near the ocean shore, were ablaze with Drummond lights, Chinese lanterns of divers colors and devices, varied hued lights and Roman candles, &c. This procession, headed by a fine band of thirty pieces, moved through the dense mass of people which lined the way on both sides, rockets and Roman lights were fired from different points, completely illuminating the entire surroundings. In front of the cottage of Dr. Tucker, a sort of summer residence for his invalid patients, the President alighted and was taken into the rustic tower which forms part of the somewhat grotesque architecture of that structure. From this point he viewed a fine pyrotechnic display, consisting of the usual large pieces and mottoes, besides an unceasing stream of rockets and signals.

After the display above, the President and party returned to their carriages and were driven immediately to the cottage of Dr. Tiffany, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C. Here Dr. Crane, attended by the accomplished and amiable wife of the pastor, held a private reception. The crowd outside was immense, but the limited space afforded by the cottage precluded their admission. As the Doctor happily remarked to the surging throng, "Our heart is large, but our house is small." The people outside appreciated this, and were well satisfied with having the notable personages within presented from the veranda of the cottage, the innumerable Chinese lanterns suspended in the trees, giving out ample light to afford a glimpse at their forms and features.

An hour later than usual, the tabernacle bell rang the thousands of worshippers to their slumbers, and long before the scroll of night had passed the dividing hour, the tuneful song of praise, the subdued voice of Christian prayer to Heaven's King and the huzzas of the multitude applauding one of earth's greatest sons, were hushed in one common silence. DEB. R. K.

PERSONAL

The grave of the poet Parcival is at Hazel Green, Wis., marked only by a single evergreen tree.

A man has just died in Montgomery county, Ohio, at the age of 101. His wife, a year older, survives him.

The oldest inhabitant of Cincinnati is Mr. Ockerman. He is ninety-five, in destitute circumstances and begs—not for pecuniary aid, but for some light employment suitable for a laborer of ninety-five by which he can earn money to keep the wolf from his door.

One of the Methodist clergy, meeting Mr. Beecher in New Hampshire, lately, said to him, "We have not lost faith in you up here, yet, Mr. Beecher." Stretching himself up to his full hight, Mr. Beecher replied, "I have not lost faith in myself, my brother."

Twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven pounds of fat men assembled on Saturday at South Norwalk, Conn. The champion weight was only twenty-two years old and 360 pounds avoirdupois. Upon what meat doth this, his champion, feed, that he is grown so great?

"Are you all full here?" asked a young gentleman at the —— House, Long Branch, the other night, after having been unable to get a room at several of the hotels along the shore. Up jumped a little clergyman of the Church of England and said: "No, sir, I'm thankful to say, I am not in the least intoxicated."

The relatives and friends of Edgar A. Poe decline the offer of George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to erect a monument over his remains, preferring that any memorial should be that proposed by the teachers and public school officials and other admirers of the deceased poet in Baltimore, and for which a considerable sum has been for some time in the hands of the proper committee.

Who is she? "Fay," the correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, sends to that paper the following bit of gossip about a Washington girl: "I am told that at Long Branch a young lady from Washington, daughter of a distinguished general, entered into a conspiracy with one of the jockeys for the purpose of buying a French poet. She paid five dollars and won eleven hundred. She rewarded the jockey for his astuteness in selecting the right horse, by giving him a grand dinner at one of the hotels."

Slaughter of the innocents. In Boston more than 2,500 children died under the age of one year, between January 4, 1873, and April 25, 1874, or about 25 per cent. of the whole number of deaths in that time.

A threatened deluge of gush. On the first of February next there is to be held at Indianapolis an inter-collegiate contest, with gold and silver medals for the "most fluent and eloquent orators."

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, JR., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Help Nature to Rally.

After an attack of fever or other acute disease has passed off, and nature is endeavoring to rally the debilitated system, help the effort with the standard vegetable tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing known to the physician or the pharmacopolist expedites convalescence like this vitalizing invigorant. Persons who have been prostrated by long-continued sickness recover their lost flesh, strength and cheerfulness in less than half the time that would be required to recuperate without it. It is the most genial, as well as the most harmless of medicated stimulants, and as a remedy for (as well as a preventive of) dyspepsia, bilious attacks, constipation, nervous diseases, &c., has no equal in the world. When all other tonics have failed, this effects a cure.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
J. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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BRODIE'S REMEDY,

A Certain, Safe, Speedy & Painless Cure

All the so-called Corn solvents, rubbers and plasters are impotent and unsatisfactory in their effect, painful in their application, and worthless in comparison to this now justly celebrated preparation, which from its really wonderful virtues has been named "THE MIRACULOUS CURE," and has acquired an immense popularity in Great Britain and Ireland. Its success is really a genuine and substantial one; the value of its preparation having been tried by the severest and freshest of all tests, that of "time," is not therefore, one of those ephemeral triumphs, so frequent in the days of Quacks and Quackeries in advertisements.

This reliable English Remedy is now sold in packets, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

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43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
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SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,

Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.

School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time punctual attendance of pupils is requested.

Instruction will be given in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, to ladies who do not desire the full course.

For terms and information apply to the Principal, at the School Rooms during the first week of September, from 10 to 12 A. M.

HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

Pennsylvania Female College,

FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,

Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Full Collegiate Course of Study. All studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught by the newly approved method of best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for students' practice daily use. Sundays excepted. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in Musical Art, in the Conservatory of Instruction in Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.

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English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils must be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them.

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Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution. Military Drill, Gymnastics, &c.

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A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 14th. Registers giving full information can be had at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 28th inst. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.

REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

ST. MARY'S HALL—[Founded A. D. 1837.]—The Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; the Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. Board and Tuition in all the English Branches, Foreign Languages, Music and Drawing, $450 per year. Next Term begins Thursday, October 1 and February 15. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.—Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President. Fall Session will begin TUESDAY, September 29. Board and Tuition per year, $450. For catalogues address the Rector, Rev. F. J. CLERC, D. D., Burlington, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

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SUMMER GOODS,

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All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all Kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

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NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.

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NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
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SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

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In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

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The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

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In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids,

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Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 29, 1874.

If a fixity of purpose, such as is beginning to be recognizable in public sentiment, combined with a determined effort upon all hands to deliver our business interests from the atmosphere of financial dullness, which has been over them like a thrall for so many months, can conspire to extricate our merchants and manufacturers from the lethargy which has so hung upon them, the season will set to open, will prove vastly more advantageous, financially considered, than any which Pittsburgh has witnessed for many years.

Nothing so readily tends to throw off old times and make hitherto unprofitable enterprises of both pith and moment than the general endeavor to put aside the feeling of uncertainty as to the future, and to press boldly onward with a united front, aiding each other both by example and counsel. When the faggots taken singly can be readily broken, yet in the bundle are calculated to resist the strongest pressure, so business men by combination can aid each other, without visibly seeming so to do, and without divesting themselves of a particle of their individuality, or lessening their several profits in the least degree. On the contrary this tacit "pulling together" so to speak, augments the returns to the individual members of the whole body of trade in exact proportion to the enlargement of the volumn of business transacted.

We have as it were, by a silent agreement, awaited the opening of the fall season to commence the activity which is its customed and expected accompaniment. It ait until the first of September" has been the response to many a proposition, promising handsome remuneration for capital invested, and now that we are upon the eve of the autumn we may look for an almost universal movement towards the mit.

Little may be the apparent increase of business in a given quarter, but when little aids are added in many quarters, they soon great helps, and we may soon see an adding and being added to, until we find ourselves in the midst of a season of renewed and substantial prosperity.

For the very least, if we have not permanent relief by the increase of business in the next few weeks, we shall have a temporary respite from the quiet of the months past, and the shrewd ones who know how to make hay while the sun shines, be in glory ever so brief, will find an opportunity to gather in a golden harvest, though perchance a limited one.

The corps, unexampled in fullness of many years are mostly to be removed to market and sold during the coming quarter.

The arrangements for the winter are to be made during the same period, and purchases by that season must necessarily include of all kinds of manufactured goods, especially such articles as are not readily sold in the summer weather.

The railway traffic will gain strength and magnitude, first in transporting the crops to the markets in the East and next in carrying back to the shippers the purchases which the sale of their produce has enabled them to make.

The fall and winter schedules of the railroads must soon be put into operation, and as these changes, together with enhanced business, necessitate buying supplies of equipments and rolling stock, the various interests may be fairly expected to receive an impetus such as they have not felt for a lengthened period.

Taking all things into consideration it looks as if the public had rather tired of relying upon the governmental Hercules to aid, and had made up its mind to put its own shoulder to the wheel, and see if it will not set the car of Fortune rolling.

The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, as furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 29, 1874.	10:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109½
U. S. 6s, 1862, "	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5s, 1865, "	113¾	113¾	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5s, 1865, reg.	110⅝	110⅝	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5s, 1867, coup.	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5s, 1867, reg.	112⅞	112⅞	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5s, 1868, coup.	113¾	113¾	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5s, 1868, reg.	110⅜	110⅜	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 10-40s, coupons.	114⅜	114⅜	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 10-40s, reg.	109¾	109¾	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6s, 5 per cents.	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....
Gold, registered, 1867.	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....
Central Pacific Bonds.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Erie, Bonds of 1875.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail Stock.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific Stock.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Central Pacific Stock.	103	103	103	103	103
Erie Common.	125	125	125	125	125
Central & Hudson.	.....	.....	134	.....	134
Central & Hudson, scrip.	12	12	.....	.....	12
Central & Hudson, 7 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central & Hudson, 7 per cent.	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central & Hudson, new	92¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central & Hudson, new	92¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central & Hudson, new	92¾	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the leading sales on the Philadelphia Stock Board this morning to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central	70⅝	51¾
Pennsylvania scrip	102¾	102¾
Reading	55¼	55¾
Consolidated Companies, N. J.	.....	.....
Cash week	73¾	sales.
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾
Lehigh Valley	89	90
National Transportation Company	44¾	45
Union	109¾	.....

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$ 256,200
Specie, decrease	916,800
Legal tenders, increase	1,304,200
Deposits, increase	1,700,000
Circulation, decrease	16,700
Reserve, increase	440,400

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 29, 1874.

There was a fair degree of activity in the grocery and produce branches of wholesale business yesterday. In produce the market for peaches was very largely supplied and sales were rather weak, but not so much so as been the case once or twice before this season. Apples, pears, etc., were also abundant at low prices. Potatoes are stronger, the supply being somewhat decreased. There was no change in grain, the market for oats being just about at the point stated in our last reports. Receipts were liberal, but the demand is active and prices although easy are not at as before.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following summary of business matters: There has been no change during the week like better in any single line of merchandise.

Wool is as it stood a week ago: but there is identify a change at hand as soon as the start their spindles for spring fabrics and characteristics of the goods have been decided. Cotton is fairly firm; the crop prospects have been discounted in value, and it awaits the certainty of the picking to set the staple into activity. Wheat is sure big crop and wanted abroad, at I suggest remunerative prices. Tobacco, though in small supply, promises in its advanced value to bring from abroad as much money as if the yield was large and price as dull. Iron makers have the courage to hold better prices, and are moving for an advance. Cattle are coming to market with better carcasses, and at a better return per head than the light weight of last year. Provisions sells freely and evenly, and in the general market the farmer a steadier income and a more satisfactory result. Theoretically labor is a favorable one, and business, like geology, thrives where the earnestness, faith and courage to anticipate, are the strongest."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city for the last twenty-four hours are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,470	Apples, bbls	62
Wheat, bus	198	Corn, sks	510
Oats, sks	157	Oats, sks	241
Barley, pkgs	26	Bacon, pcs	1,271
Potatoes, sks	22	Live, sales	110
Hay, tons	8	Peaches, crates	1,800
Hides, bales	3		

The following is a statement of the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river for the week ending August 29, compared with the receipts of the week previous:

	Last week.	This week.
Flour, bbls	9,499	9,632
Wheat, bus	440	412
Corn, bus	1,414	1,077
Oats, bus	4,053	3,960
Barley, sacks	5,232	3,091
Rye, sacks	715	350

Rye, sacks	170	309	
Oats, sacks	24,238	23,508	
Butter, lbs	122	131	
Bacon, pieces	6,315	.....	
Bacon, tierces	49	315	
Potatoes, bushels	6,484	11,719	
Ice, tons	480	300	
Hay, bales	2,216	2,758	
Peaches, crates	6,070	3,439	

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless otherwise specified, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market was more active to-day, than is usual on the closing day of the week. Wheat is a little more active at easy prices. We quote #1 30@1 35 for choice Kentucky and Michigan white wheat; Ohio and Pennsylvania white #1 26@1 28; red winter #1 12@1 16. Corn is perhaps a shade lower. We quote at 81@83 for prime yellow ear; shelled 78@80c for high mixed and yellow; 77@78c for low mixed. Oats are very active; the total receipts for the month will reach 300,000 bushels, and there is no noticeable accumulation yet. Prices are easy at about 51@53c for white; 49@50c for mixed. Rye continues quiet at 90@95c. Barley is nominal, and prices are weak under favorable crop reports. The following table shows the receipts of grain for the past week compared with those of the week previous:

	Last Week.	This Week
Wheat, bush	7,737	13,030
Corn, bush	7,650	12,232
Barley, bush	887	1,727
Rye, bush	707	425
Oats, bush	66,495	70,503
Total	83,526	98,119

FLOUR—Receipts this week are 9,959 bbls, a falling off of 132 bbls from the previous week. Transactions in round lots were infrequent, but the jobbing trade continued to be fairly active. We quote as follows: White winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin @ [illegible] red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $5 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 25; No. 2 red wheat $6 26; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—The receipts for the week are 2,216 bales, against 2,758 for the previous week. The market has a downward tendency. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $19 00@20 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $17 00@18 00; inferior $15 00@16 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. On the Allegheny market, loose hay ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy, $25 00@26 00; No. 2 do $22 00@24 00; inferior to common $10 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 85@88 05 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 35@1 65 ₱ cwt; mill meal $1 35@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is steady. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; western do $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—There is a large stock on the market, and prices continue weak. We quote choice $1 75@2 00; common 75c@$1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7½@8c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Choice butter continues steady with a fair demand at 21@24c; medium grades are in poor request at 15@20c.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; choice $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 00@2 25.

BEESWAX—We quote, prime yellow 32@33c; dark 28@30c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote Hurl at 9@10c; green 6@8c; red 5@6c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market is very firm. We quote at 13½@14c for Ohio factory; 11½@12c for Western Reserve dairy; Sweitzer 17@18c.

EGGS—Choice butter continues steady with a fair demand at 21@24c; medium grades are in poor request at 15@20c.

GRAPES—The supply is liberal; we quote at $1 00@$3 00 ₱ stand, or 4@6c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—We quote as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 62@66c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 30@50c as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 20@35c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—We quote white at $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl red, $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES—The market is still largely supplied and prices lack firmness. We quote as follows: Choice $2 25@2 50; prime $1 50@1 75; common 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box, for domestic; California, $1 00@3 50.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box.

POTATOES—Receipts have fallen off being only 6,484 bushels against 11,719 bushels for the week previous. Prices are slightly higher and we note sales at 70@80c on track. From store, quotations are $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel for choice; $1 75@2 00 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in liberal supply and the market is quiet. Sales take place in the jobbing way from store at $3 40@3 50 ₱ bushel; in round lots the market is quotable at about $3 25@3 30.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are still quoted at $6 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES.

The market for groceries yesterday was moderately active, at unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Japan	55c@ 1 00
Fancy	26c	Oolong	25c@ 55c
Choice	24c	Fine Fancy	65c@ 00
Prime	21 c	Souchong	25c@ 55c
Good	22 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java	30c	Strictly choice N O	68c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	63c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Prime	60c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Demerara	65@70c
Roasted Java	39 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	@25c
Standard A	10¾c	Sugar drips	@25c
Standard B	10¼c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard extra C	10c	*Rice.*	
Standard hards	11¼c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Franklin extra C	9⅞c	Patna	9@9½c
American extra C	9¼c	Rangoon	@8 c
Cuba	9 c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9¼c	Layers, ₱ box	@3 50
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	12@1c
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder	75c@1 25	Prunes	10@12½c
Imperial	50c@1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 16c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 13½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15½c; dried beef, canvassed, hot tongues, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10½c; rib sides do, 12½c; clear rib sides, do, 13½c; clear sides do, 13½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; Wagner lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, ₱ lb, 16c; 1½ bbls, do, 16½c; buckets do, 17c; in 3 lb pails, do, 17½c; in 5 lb pails, do, 18½c; in 8 lb do, 18c.

FISH—There is a rather quiet but steady trade at prices unchanged from our last report. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3 $10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	8 24 00
No. 1 mess	23 00
Extra No. 1 do	20 00
Extra No. 1 do	15 00
No. 1 do	14 00
Extra No. 2	13 00
No. 2 bay	12 00

CANNON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@13½c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 2, 95@98c; No. 3, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ lb for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 72 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $10 00@11 00; hhds, 82 gallons, $20 00@22 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND WHISKEYS—The market is steady We quote alcohol at $2 05@2 20 ₱ gallon; Highwines firm and higher at $1 03@1 08 ₱ gallon.

ASSES, SKINS—Dry salted, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 5c; pearl 5½@ 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ doz; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra fine to fancy, carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ doz.

BAGGING—Bags are quoted as follows: 1½ ₱ bs cans $1 50 ₱ doz; 1½ ₱ bs cans $2 00; 1-lb cans $5 50; 5-lb cans $20 00; 10-lb boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and unchanged.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons 11c; Eagle Blue Stripe, 10c; Duquesne, 7½c; Manchester, 9c; Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburg family, 10c; Juniata 8½c; Pittsburg 7-8 bags (cut) to 2¼ yards, 40c; do 3-bus bags 48c; white carpet chain 31c; do color ed 38c; cotton batting 10c; cotton twine 28c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 25 ₱ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CORDAGE—Manila is quoted as given at $7 25@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 00@7 25.

CHAINS—We quote as follows: Lemon bis-cuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 6½c; soda crackers 7½c; sugar crackers 8½@9c; butter crackers 7½c; water crackers 6½c ₱ lb.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news, 7@11c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 9@18c ₱ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 31, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts of crude per Pa. river & well.	Exports per A. V. R. R.	Exports per P. R. R.
Monday, August 24	2,975	.....	1,933
Tuesday, August 25	3,745	.....	1,000
Wednesday, Aug. 26	4,100	.....	.....
Thursday, August 27	.....	1,383	1,650
Friday, August 28	.....	1,043	.....
Saturday, August 29	.....	.....	3,147
Total for week	11,820	2,326	7,730
Since January 1,	1,240,656	101,114	553,506
To August 29, 1874	1,252,476	103,420	561,236
Same time 1873	1,342,425	99,905	540,817
Same time 1872	807,959	97,792	497,022
Same time 1871	768,151	72,479	407,720
Same time 1870	741,782	68,570	375,326
Same time 1869	560,972	72,570	279,222
Same time 1868	780,488	121,947	353,270

BUSINESS.

The market during the past week has shown a considerable degree of improvement. The opening prices of the week were 75@77½c ₱ bbl for crude, and about 9¼@9¾c per gallon for refined; while the closing prices are 87½@92½c for crude, and 9¾@10c for refined. This improvement which commenced on Wednesday, and seems to have been steadily gaining ground since, affords some reason for hope that a more prosperous era is about to set in. If the oil market can be successfully retained, at a point where a fair profit will be paid on the cost of production, we may hope to see brisk times again in this department. As it is the amount of oil now stored in Pittsburgh this year is considerably increased over any previous year; and with profitable, although not inflated prices, we should expect to see the present movement largely increased.

SHIPPING.

The following are the crude receipts from all ports by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Crude received, barrels	27,612	11,820

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past ten years:

From January 1st to August 29, 1874	1,252,476
Same time 1873	1,342,425
Same time 1872	807,979
Same time 1871	768,151
Same time 1870	741,782
Same time 1869	560,972
Same time 1868	780,488
Same time 1867	657,890
Same time 1866	720,480
Same time 1865	350,000

RECEIPTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	5,947	2,326
Allegheny Valley Railroad	15,866	7,730
Total	21,813	10,056

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads, for the past five years, from January 1st to August:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
P. R. R.	90,870	73,470	97,792	99,905	103,420
A. V. R. R.	375,358	407,220	397,022	540,817	561,236
Total	466,208	479,690	494,774	640,722	664,656

SATURDAY.

The market continued firm, with, perhaps, a shade higher prices than the previous day's quotations. Union and United at wells sold as high as 92½c; other lines, for immediate shipment, $1 00. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKERS'

500 bbls, Union, at wells 92½
2,500 bbls, United, at wells 92½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells 90

SMITH'S PERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market shows a firmer tendency but no quotable change. Crude at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station is quoted at $1 00; at wells 55c.

REFINED.

The home refined market continues steady and firm. We quote at 9¾@10c f. o. b. cars at works.

New York—Refined 12¾c per gallon for spot and September.

Philadelphia—Spot refined 11¾c; September and October 11¾@12c.

TITUSVILLE, August 29.—The *Courier* says: The market was very dull, but remained steady. On the upper road there were sales at $1 15@1 17½c, closing at $1 15 bid. Below there was no change and little doing; closed quiet. Sales:

2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 15
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 17½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 15
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 17½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	90
2,500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	92½
500 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells	92½

NEW YORK, August 29, closing 28.—There has ruled a confident tone to the market with receivers, particularly indifferent sellers, unless the unexpected prices. The strength of the market has been chiefly owing to the tone of the producers market. Although more discretion was shown thereat, there has been, however, no especial urgency to buy at the advanced prices, although the figures asked have caused more urgent orders to come upon the market. The market closed with nearly as firm a feeling. The sales are 1,000 bbls crude in bulk, late yesterday, at 85½c; 1,000 bbls do day at 85½c; 4,000 bbls refined, spot delivery, at 12½c, and 25,000 bbls do late yesterday at 12½c. Cases quoted at 17¼@20c as to brand. Naphtha 8c bid for Western and 10c for city. For Philadelphia delivery the market has been quiet and firm; sales 4,000 bbls refined for last half of September at 12c. After Change sales were reported of 2,500 bbls refined in New York for October delivery at 12½c and 5,000 bbls refined in Philadelphia for last half of September at 12c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 29.—The market is quiet but firmer at $1 00.

OIL CITY, August 29.—The market is weaker at $1 12½.

TITUSVILLE, August 29.—The market is more active and buyers showing more disposition to operate at $1 15@1 17½.

ROUSEVILLE, August 29.—The market is quiet but firm; held at $1 05.

TIDIOUTA, August 29.—The market is quiet at 82½@85c.

PARKERS, August 29.—The market is quiet but firm, at 85@97½c for immediate shipment, and 87½@90c for United and Union at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—The market is quiet; S. W. 113½; crude 8½c in bbls; cases 15c; sales none; range, September, 115@12c; lot to 15th September 12c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

AUGUST 25.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
H. McKelvy	Star O. W.	643
Fisher Bros	Hutchinson O W	771
H. McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	721
H. McKelvy	American O. W.	936
H. McKelvy	Vesta O. W	309
Total		2,887

AUGUST 26.

Hutchinson & B.	Riverside O W	401
H McKelvey	Star O W	315
Fisher Bros	Hutchinson O W	480
H McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	1,013
Fisher Bros	Hutchinson O W	163
Owner	Sunbeam O W	468
Total		2,055

AUGUST 27.

Fisher Bros	Vesta O. W	80
Lockhard & F	Brilliant O. W	929
Hutchinson & B	Riverside O W	399
Total		1,408

AUGUST 28.

Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	305
Fisher Bros	Sunbeam O. W	80
H McKelvey	Hutchinson	796
Total		1,179

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 29, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila.	1,022
Citizens	Tuck Bros, Phila	645
Central	J P. Logan, Phila	1,000
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co., Phila.	500
Total		2,848

IRON MARKETS

CLEVELAND.

August 25.—The pig iron market has presented few features of interest during the past week. The incvepent has not been active, and at the close the situation is without noticeable improvement. With the exception of gray forge, which is in light stock and very good demand, the inquiry has been inconsiderable, and it would be no exaggeration to report the market extremely dull. At all events, this is the character which dealers give it, and they all concur in the verdict. Prices, except for gray forge, are lower, and our quotations may be regarded as nominal.

The following are the quotations at the close, four months' time:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

No. 1	$20 50
No. 2	19 00
No. 3	18 00
No. 4	40 00
Nos. 5 and 6	42 00

BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.

No. 1	33 00
No. 2	31 00
No. 3 grey forge	29 00

MASSILLON.

No. 1	36 00
No. 2	34 00
No. 3	32 00

AMERICAN SCOTCH.

No. 1 Cherry Valley	35 00
No. 2 Cherry Valley	33 00

The hardware business is becoming somewhat active and prices have a firmer feeling. A decline of 25c per box will be noted on tin plate, while other articles in the metal line are unchanged.

The market for manufactured iron continues inactive, though rather more animated than the past than the previous week. Prices remain steady.—*Commercial Review.*

CINCINNATI.

August 27.—We cannot chronicle any degree of improvement, or better feeling in the market for pig iron. Torpidity and sluggishness, are the leading characteristics noticed. Well-informed parties, claim the advance that will set in early the coming fall. We hope so. Stocks of good iron are not large in the Mahoning Valley, and any considerable demand would soon clean out the supplies. We continue to quote #25 00 at furnace, as the nominal price of best grey forge.

There seems to be but little disposition manifested, by either buyers or sellers, to operate. The demand for bar iron and nails, is said to be good, and the mills are unusually busy, for the season, working up orders and specifications.—*Tribune.*

NEW YORK.

August 27.—Bar—Bars remain quiet, with the selling price below the nominal basis. Nothing made by the mills to push sales; the mostly manufacturers who so thoroughly demoralized the market during the early part of the year are no longer heard of, and prices, North and West, remain firm at last quotations. More mills are standing idle at present than at any one time this year, except, perhaps, the first week in July. Most of these express their determination to remain closed until prices become remunerative, or, in other words, until bars, with present cost, can be sold at 3.½@c. or 4.0c. base. We continue to quote at the old base price for Eastern mills. Our telegram from Pittsburgh conveys the news of a little movement for an advance in prices there is making progress.

Rails—We still quote Welsh rails $48 00@50 00 gold, but we reduce the quotation for American to $45 00, currency, at works, cash, or $47 00 @48 00, time, and we hear of lower prices than these.

Old Rails.—We hear of nothing to report in old rails, and continue to quote $34 00@35 00.

Scrap.—In the absence of reported transactions the quotation is nominally the same as from yard.

American Pig.—Some furnaces are firmer in their views, while, on the other hand, some who have been asking $31 would now accept $30, and there is more willingness to sell at present prices for fall delivery. There is no accumulation of stocks in the Lehigh Valley, and forge still remains scarce. In the present dull state of the market it crops out now and then that sales have been made at a little less prices when it has been necessary to clean up an outside lot. Thus the sale has become known of about 1,000 tons Nos. 2 and 3, finely assorted, at $23; such sales, however, do not affect the first-class brands, which are held at our quotations. We quote, Foundry No. 1, $30@32; Foundry No. 2, $28@30; Gray Forge $25@28.

Scotch Pig.—Our cable report to day quotes prices 6@7s lower than last week, and the feeling here is that there must be a further decline. Mail advices report that on the 15th instant the make of warrants in Scotland was 1,000 tons, against 24,469 tons the previous week, and 44,438 tons the same time last year. The furnaces in blast were 108, against 125 a week ago. The smallness of the stock here, and the loss that has resulted from recent importations, makes this market very attractive, and during this week, Eglinton $35 00, and Glengarnock $37 00, for prime lots, though an inferior grade can be had for less. There is no Summerlee, Coltness or Gartsherrie here. The Liverpool and Glasgow Steamship Companies have the stored the conference freight rates.—*Iron Age.*

THIN IRON.—A small sheet of iron, three inches wide by five inches long, was laid upon our table on Monday which weighs exactly nineteen grains. It comes from the Iron and Steel Company, and is said to be the thinnest iron ever made. Some time ago the Wheeling papers boasted that a mill or mills of that place had rolled iron so thin that a sheet of it by five weighed only forty grains. The experiment was tested in the Iron and Steel Company's mills the other day, and the result is as cent. Mr. Thomas Johns, with the above result. If the Wheeling or any other mills in this country can beat this we should like to hear from them. Mr. Johns thinks another experiment will show even better results.—*Ironton Journal, August 26.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

(*Specially Reported by Cable for the Iron Age.*)

Scotch Pig.—Since our last report the market has been very much depressed, but has now recovered somewhat, although prices are not very strong. The following are makers' prices:

Gartsherrie No. 1	110s 0d
Coltness No. 1	112s 6d
Glengarnock No. 1	96s 0d
Eglinton No. 1	77s 0d

Manufactured Iron—The market continues dull and weak, but prices are nominally the same. Best Staffordshire bars are still quoted £11 10s@£12.

Rails—Welsh are quoted £7 10s@£8.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 29.—We notice a fair degree of activity in the market, both for foundry and for forge, and though prices are no better, yet the tone is quite steady. Among the sales we notice 3,000 tons No. 1 Lehigh brands at $30 00 at the furnace; 2,000 No. 2 do at $27 00@28 00 at the furnace, and 1,500 tons gray forge at $26 50. Manufactured iron of all kinds is confidently held, with considerable movement in rails. Bars are steady at 3c @ 3½c. There were twelve sales of 1,500 tons T's at $38 00; 6,000 tons new T's were taken at a price we did not learn. Some 500 tons No. 1 wrought scrap changed hands at $34 00.

Nails—Are selling freely at $4 10 ₱ keg. Old Metals—Move slowly. We quote—

Brass, light	13@14	Copper, heavy	18@19
Brass, heavy	16@17	Zinc	4@4½
Copper, light	13@15½	Lead	3½@4
Anchors	9	Chains	6¼

—Price Current.

Philadelphia Hop Market.

August 29.—Stocks of old are well nigh exhausted, prime having been picked up for shipping at 20@30c. New stock will soon begin to arrive, and reports are favorable to a fair crop in quantity and on the whole good in quality. English reports are decidedly bad; Germany is conflicting, and until this is settled the future is uncertain. A few early bales have sold at 50@55c ₱ lb. We quote:

Americans, new, good to choice	30@35c
Americans, new, low to fair	16@18c
Olds and yearlings	10@12c
Bavarians, genuine	23@30c
Bavarians, patent	25@30c
English	20@25c
Californians, 1873's	25@35c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, August 29, 1874.

MONEY.

Money easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime discounts 4@7 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling dull at 486¼@486¾ for sixty days and 489¼@489½ for sight.

GOLD

steady at 109¾. Carrying rates ½@1 per cent., and for borrowing 1 per cent. and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $37,000. Clearings $12,000,000. Customs receipts $393,000. Total imports for the week $9,525,261. Produce exports $5,960,319.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds dull outside of 1865's new, and 1868's, which were active. Following are the closing quotations:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	117¼
5-20s, 1862	112¾	5-20s, 1868	117¼
5-20s, 1864	113½	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865	116¾	New 5s	112¾
5-20s, 1865, new	116¾	Currency 6s	117½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	92½	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, old	75	N'th Carolina, old	19
Tennessee, new	75	N'th Car

CITY MATTERS.

Western University
Opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Slight Fire.
Shortly before six o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 72, corner of Butler and Thirty-fourth street, called out Butler and Thirty-fourth street fire engines and fatal ires in the carrying of the mails. The carriers say that the contractor furnishes insufficient horses. It is said the attention of the Pittsburgh Postmaster has frequently been called to these long continued and oft-repeated failures, but without the desired effect.

The Steam Boiler Experiments.
The local inspectors of steam boilers have recently been examining the test grounds at Muhlall farm and report them uninjured by the flood to any great extent. The examination was made with a view of ascertaining what repairs to building, &c., would be necessary before the tests are resumed. As matters stand in the Inspector General's office, however, it is hardly likely that the experiments will be resumed this season.

The Railroad Bridges.
The supplemental contract between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company providing for the erection of bridges over some of the avenues in the East End district, has at last been put in legal shape. On saturday representatives of the company visited the City Attorney's office and signed the contract. Had it been delayed one day longer it would have been too late. It is to be hoped that now the work will be pushed forward vigorously.

Attempted Robbery.
At about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a man whose name was not ascertained, but who lives in the Troy Hill district of Allegheny, was attacked on Chestnut street, in that city, near the bridge. He states that he was passing along the street when he was attacked, knocked down, badly beaten, and an attempt made to rob him. This attempt was only prevented from being successful by the fact that he had nothing about him to be stolen. He was considerably injured, but could give no account of his assailants. There is therefore no clue on which the police can work.

Sudden Death.
Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest over the body of John Coolhof, who died suddenly at his residence, No. 140 Anderson street, Allegheny. Deceased had been as well as usual in the morning, and as he occupied a room by himself no one knew of his sickness during the day. Not attending supper at his usual hour his son visited his room and found him sitting on a chair in a sort of stupor. A physician was called, but he soon expired. An inquest was returned a verdict of death from paralysis superinduced by strong drink. Mr. Coolhof was seventy-one years of age, and having relatives in some money in the old country was about making arrangements to visit there. He leaves a family.

Visit of Cincinnati Officials.
Yesterday the officials of Cincinnati, who have been on a visit East, stopped in this city on their way homeward. They arrived between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, in a special car, and put up at the Monongahela House. The party consisted of G. W. C. Johnston, Mayor, J. L. Thompson, D. J. Mullvany, Daniel Wolf, wife and sister, A. S. Knower and two sisters, J. D. Wells and wife, W. Merk and W. W. Sutton and wife. They visited various points of interest in the city and also the scene of the late flood disaster in Allegheny. Their visit to City Hall and the hall treatment they received at the Central Station house is elsewhere noted. The party left at 2 o'clock P. M. for home.

Postal Matters.
Postmasters are instructed that a letter having one full rate of postage paid thereon, must be forwarded to its destination. If any additional postage is due thereon it must be noted up to be collected on delivery. The postage on ship and steamboat letters and letters from one part to another on inland waters is six cents, but if delivered at office of mailing, four cents.

One of the new rules of the Postoffice Department instructs postmasters that they must not allow postal cards to be used for abusive or obscene purposes, *but postmasters are not expected to read them or to open what is in them.* The violation of this rule renders them unmailable, but should they reach their destination through inadvertence they can only be delivered upon payment of six cents postage, the double-letter rate, deducting the one-cent stamp therefrom.

A Handy Man on a Train.
The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says: Owen F. Kaney, Councilman from the 24th ward, one of the Democratic party to the Pittsburgh Convention from this city, ought to put in a claim of "salvage" against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the successful exercise of his skill as a practical mechanic, in repairing the express train which started to proceed on its journey yesterday. When about thirty miles outside of the Smoky City the engine stopped, the connecting rod having broke, and the long train came to a full stop. After an hour's unremitting labor by Mr. Kaney, who seemed to be the only one who could grapple with the difficulty, the travellers were sent whirling on their journey to the Quaker city. Mr. Kaney had for his greased and scorched hands and soiled clothes at least the thanks of the train owners.

Loyalhanna Camp Meeting.
Thursday evening at 6½ o'clock prayer meetings were held in the district chapel, also in the Irwin station prayer tent, both of which were well attended. There seems to be a strong determination to watch and pray and work for Jesus. Consequently God is graciously pouring His blessing upon His people. At 8½ o'clock Dr. L. L. Miller preached from the text, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation" followed by a few pithy, telling remarks by Dr. Endsley. Friday morning, though a little cool, yet, at an early hour the voice of song and prayer were heard from many parts of the encampment. At 8½ o'clock an experience meeting was conducted by Rev. W. D. Chase at which there was a general manifestation of God's presence. At 10½ Rev. W. F. Lauck preached a powerful sermon, full of gold to bestow all needed blessings. This was a very excellent discourse though somewhat impromptu, and had good effect. At 3 o'clock J. S. Wakefield presented the fall, redemption and glorification of the human, and was followed by a prayer meeting. At night Rev. J. T. Riley preached from the text, "If ye love me keep my commandments." About a dozen trembling souls found their way to the altar anxiously inquiring for Jesus. Hundreds of people are now flocking to the ground.

Robbery on Market Street.
Some time during Saturday night the Mayflower Hotel, No. 15 market street, was robbed, several of the boarders being the victims. An Irishman lost ten dollars in money, a German employed at Darlington's brewery lost a watch, and a young man named Daniel Harden, who has been arrested on suspicion, claims to have lost a new pair of pants and six dollars in money contained therein, besides sixty cents taken from his vest pocket. Harden is quite a young man, and has been engaged on a steamboat. He protests his innocence of the robbery, and says that although he has several times been before stopped at the house, he is arrested because he is more of a stranger than any of the other lodgers. Sunday morning a new pair of pants that he had purchased on Saturday and his boots were missing from the room, while his vest pocket was turned inside out, and the sixty cents in change was missing. His boots were found on the lower floor, in which they had been left because the thief could not get them on. There was no indication anywhere that the house had been broken into, and hence the dinginess of the suspicion fell upon Harden, who, however, made no effort apparently to get away. He borrowed a pair of pants from the watchman, and was thus enabled to go out. He returned for dinner and was also seen during the afternoon to supper at the house when arrested. Circumstances would appear to be in his favor.

A Copartnership Difficulty.
C. C. Taylor, Esq., counsel for Edward Kennedy, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday morning against Peter Carlin. The bill sets forth that the parties went into a copartnership in the business of merchant tailors on the 1st of May last, to continue for two years unless sooner dissolved by mutual consent. Carlin was to furnish $150 and Kennedy $200, Carlin to furnish the store room and Kennedy to do the tailoring. The complainant alleges he put in nearly $700, but that Carlin did not put in more than ninety dollars' worth of goods at that time, and that all the goods subsequently bought were paid for by the firm of Carlin & Kennedy. Carlin, on the 11th of August last, confessed a judgment to Jas. A. McNally in the amount of $2 23 against the firm, on which an execution was issued and a levy made on the store and goods of the firm by the Sheriff. On the fifteenth day of August, Carlin took possession of the books, containing a large number of accounts due the firm. The complainant alleges that the firm is not indebted to McNally, but he believes that the judgment was given by Carlin for his own private debt. He therefore prays that the partnership be dissolved; that a receiver be appointed, and that Carlin be enjoined from removing any of the goods or collecting any of the debts of the firm. By agreement of counsel the court appointed Wm. Graham receiver, and directed that he give bond in the sum of $4,000.

Society of the Army of the Cumberland.
ROOMS OF LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, }
CINCINNATI, O., August 26, 1874. }

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland:

The Eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th days of September next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th inst. All officers and soldiers who, at any time, served with honor in the Army or Department of the Cumberland, and who are honorably entitled to membership, and are especially requested to attend, and join in the business and festivities of the occasion.

Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to participate. All will receive a hearty welcome.

Arrangements have been made with the following railroad companies to carry persons desiring to attend the reunion at reduced rates:

The Atlantic and Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Cumberland Valley, Dayton and Michigan, Dayton and Union, Dayton, South Eastern and Ohio, Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland, Chicago and Northwestern, Flint and Pere Marquette, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs, Kansas Pacific, Kentucky Central, Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern, Marietta, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Mobile and Montgomery, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, Miami, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Scioto and Muskingum Valley, Indianapolis and Vincennes Divisions of the P., C. and St. L. R. R. of St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, Utah Central, Union Pacific, Wisconsin Central.

Trusting that you will, at your earliest convenience, advise us of your intention to be present, Your most obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTY,
I. D. MYERS,
WM. MCMAHAN,
Local Executive Committee.

THE NEW RESERVOIRS.

Another Meeting of the Investigating Committee.

Mr. Shields Concludes His Examination of Mr. Kennedy.

The Committee Put a Stop to Personalities---Something About the Contract and Specifications---The $15,000 Allowance for Construction of the Incline Railway---The Stone of the City Used by the Contractor.

The committee investigating the matter of over estimates allowed the contractors for the Hiland and the Brilliant Hill reservoirs, held another session on Saturday evening for the purpose of allowing Mr. Shields, Assistant Engineer, an opportunity to conclude his examination of Chief Engineer Kennedy. There were present of the Committee, Messrs. Gourley, Harrison, Thompson and Brown, chairman.

ATTEMPT TO GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Previous to opening the business, the committee held a private consultation, and when ready to proceed, the chairman, Mr. Brown, announced that they had decided only to hear testimony relating directly to the questions under examination, viz.: that of the alleged over-estimates. Furthermore, that all personalities would be rigidly excluded.

Mr. Shields denied having used any personalities, and Mr. Kennedy said that he did not deny the over-estimates that have been shown.

The committee refused to hear the parties in any discussion, and Mr. Shields was asked to state what he proposed to show. Before proceeding, Mr. Kennedy, by leave, read the following:

PITTSBURGH, August 29, 1874.

To W. C. Brown, Chairman, and other Members of the investigating Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Lest there may be a misconstruction of my position in reference to answering questions proposed by Mr. Green at your last meeting, I desire to state that I have no objection to answering all pertinent questions put to me by any member of the committee or by any other person that may be authorized to question me. But it is evident that if loose examination by any person who claims the right to ask questions, and upon any subject that he may think proper is allowed, that there will be no end to your labors. I desire that the examination shall be limited to the charges already made, viz.: that to alleged overestimates upon work done under my charge, and if any other charges are made that they be put in form in writing and submitted to the committee, and the examinations confined to the charges so made. I shall then cheerfully submit myself to all and every examination the committee may deem proper.

Respectfully yours, W. H. KENNEDY.

Considerable discussion then took place as to how Mr. Shields should proceed. Mr. Green thought that questions and the committee desired to see them on the subject to allegel overestimates upon work done under my charge, and if any other charges are made that they be put in form in writing and submitted to the committee, and the examinations confined to the charges so made. I shall then cheerfully submit myself to all and every examination the committee may deem proper.

Mr. Shields—Then I will proceed.

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Mr. Shields—Then I will proceed.

Question. Who was the originater of the specification for the Hiland avenue and the Brilliant Hill reservoirs? Answer. I wrote the specifications myself, a portion of them in comparison with other specifications and a portion of them original.

Question. Is the contract your guide in vouching for the estimates of the Assistant Engineer? Answer. Not always. I recognize the right of my superiors to make changes, and also use my own judgment at times.

Question. Have you at any time deviated from the express stipulations of the contract? Answer. Not to my knowledge. Answer. By obeying verbal and written instructions from both the Water Commission and the Water Committee.

Question. Why and by what authority did you increase the estimate of 5,000 yards of earth excavation in October, 1872? Answer. Because it is customary and usual amongst engineers in estimating for contractors beginning new work, they being at that time under extraordinary expenses in purchasing horses, tools, carts, &c., to begin the work. It is not customary, however, unless the contractor is perfectly satisfactory. These allowances are always deducted from succeeding estimates, as they were in this case, and as I have stated before.

Question. Were all over-estimates of which you have knowledge corrected in succeeding estimate? Answer. I disclaim all knowledge of any other over-estimates, either for or against the city, which they were discovered by Colonel Roberts.

Question. Does not the contract say that certain materials used in the reservoir shall be deducted from other earth excavation? Answer. It does not, and the specifications have been answered and the specifications would show it. Mr. Kennedy answered, certainly.

THE $15,000 ALLOWED FOR INCLINE RAILWAY.

Question. Did the Engineer in charge of the Hiland reservoir in the year 1873 allow full excavation and full prices for puddling and soiling the Hiland reservoir? Answer. I did not, to the best of my knowledge and if I did know, he did it without any instructions. I most positively swear that I never in my life received from what he claimed to be a mistake in his proposal which I corrected. I also swear that no commission so authorized me which they did. I then cheerfully made the allowance. Mr. Beaumont, the Engineer, and Mr. Brown, C. E., would be a deficiency in material to construct the embankments, which is evidenced by the fact that material has now to be borrowed to complete them, and not anything remained to be done to the slopes more than six inches of soiling, and sufficient soiling having been removed to furnish eighteen inches of material. Mr. Brown, the contractor to replace upon the embankments twelve inches extra of soiling, which could be done with less work and other material borrowed to replace it in the embankment. And it would eventually have been removed in order to construct roads around the reservoirs. This would have cost not less than thirty cents per yard, and material borrowed to replace it in the embankments would also have cost thirty cents per yard, making the sixty cents I levied paid, under the instruction of the Commission, fifty cents per yard, the result is a clear saving to the city of ten cents per yard, and would have been a gain of forty cents per yard if the Commission had not made the allowance of fifteen cents per yard.

Question. When did you first discover that there was a deficiency in material for making the embankment? Answer. When I first observed it I discovered it.

Question. Will you state first observe it? Answer. I do not, or did not, keep a diary of all the transactions of each day of the magnitude of the work, and therefore do not know. The calculations were made so that there would be no such excess of material as has occurred. I never expected there would be such an amount of soiling.

Question. Did you ever receive any other instructions in writing from the Water Commission, or from any other source, than those from both the Water Commission and the Water Committee?

Question. Why and by what authority did you increase the estimate of 5,000 yards of earth excavation in October, 1872? Answer. Because it is customary and usual amongst engineers in estimating for contractors beginning new work, they being at that time under extraordinary expenses in purchasing horses, tools, carts, &c., to begin the work. It is not customary, however, unless the contractor is perfectly satisfactory. These allowances are always deducted from succeeding estimates, as they were in this case, and as I have stated before.

Question. Were all over-estimates of which you have knowledge corrected in succeeding estimate? Answer. I disclaim all knowledge of any other over-estimates, either for or against the city, which they were discovered by Colonel Roberts.

Question. Does not the contract say that certain materials used in the reservoir shall be deducted from other earth excavation? Answer. It does not, and the specifications have been answered and the specifications would show it. Mr. Kennedy answered, certainly.

THE $15,000 ALLOWED FOR INCLINE RAILWAY.

Question. By whose authority did your estimate of 5,000 yards of earth excavation in October, 1872? Answer. I made the estimate myself, and by the authority of the Water Commission.

Question. Did the Engineer in charge of the Hiland reservoir in the year 1873 allow full excavation and full prices for puddling and soiling the Hiland reservoir? Answer. I did not, to the best of my knowledge and if I did know, he did it without any instructions. I most positively swear that I never in my life received from what he claimed to be a mistake in his proposal which I corrected. I also swear that no commission so authorized me which they did. I then cheerfully made the allowance. Mr. Beaumont, the Engineer, and Mr. Brown, C. E., would be a deficiency in material to construct the embankments, which is evidenced by the fact that material has now to be borrowed to complete them, and not anything remained to be done to the slopes more than six inches of soiling, and sufficient soiling having been removed to furnish eighteen inches of material. Mr. Brown, the contractor to replace upon the embankments twelve inches extra of soiling, which could be done with less work and other material borrowed to replace it in the embankment. And it would eventually have been removed in order to construct roads around the reservoirs. This would have cost not less than thirty cents per yard, and material borrowed to replace it in the embankments would also have cost thirty cents per yard, making the sixty cents I levied paid, under the instruction of the Commission, fifty cents per yard, the result is a clear saving to the city of ten cents per yard, and would have been a gain of forty cents per yard if the Commission had not made the allowance of fifteen cents per yard.

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THE STONE OWNED BY THE CITY AND USED BY THE CONTRACTOR.

Question—What do you consider the stone taken out of Hiland reservoir worth to the contractor? Answer—It was worth precisely to the contractor what it would have cost him to get other stone in its place. It was worth nothing to the city or to any other person, and the contractor had not himself picked it out, it would have been covered up in the waste tank with thousands of yards of other rubbish, among which were thousands of yards of other stone precisely similar that was so mixed up with the rubbish that the contractor did not consider it would pay him to pick it out, and hence "wasted" it.

To Mr. Thompson—The city could not have sold it to any person for one cent a yard. The contractor for Hiland and Mr. Brown did object to any statement relative to material on the street.)

To Mr. Brown—I gave the contractor the right to use the stone and he used it as broken stone.

Mr. Brown—Then it was worth something?

To Mr. Thompson—It was worth nothing at all to the city. The contractor, on Hiland avenue, wasted large quantities of stone and sand—similar in all particulars to that used by the contractor for the Brilliant, being unable to find a purchaser for it. I myself told Mr. Hay and that he might use the stone, he wanted the city land to fill in from the pipe trenches, but he did not use it all, saying it hardly paid him to haul it over. I gave my personal knowledge Mr. Howard furnished the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company with 1,000 cubic yards at 65 cents per yard, making sixty cents